The New-York Times.

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THE MARYLAND INVASION.

The Rebels Reported to have Advanced to Hagerstown in Force.

Warlike Preparations in Pennsylvania.

A GENERAL ARMING OF THE PEOPLE.

Barnsborough, Near New-Market, Occupied by Gen. McClellan.

The Rebels Retiring Before his Advance.

Speculations as to the Intentions of the Rebels.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

A gentleman arrived here who left Hagerstown yesterday, reports that the enemy has not made his appearance at that place, nor in the neighborhood. Many of the Union citizens have left, and the Secessionists even do not desire the approach of the rebels

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Intelligence of a reliable character is received to the effect that the rebels under Stonewall JACKSON entered Hagerstown in force this afternoon. The operator left while the rebels were entering the town' Arrangements for the defense of this City are going forward, and the order issued by the Governor to-day is considered on all sides to be a just, proper, precautionary measure. It may be the forerunner of an actual call probably soon to be made.

There is nothing later from Hanover or York.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The Baltimore *American* says that the rebels are scouting in the neighborhood of Frederick for horses, cattle, &c., and that they will probably enter Pennsylvania if sufficient time is afforded them.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The rebels, it is presumed, have arrived at some point on the Northern Central Railroad, as the telegraph line has been tampered with, and the words "D—d Yankee" heard by the operator here. It is not thought that railroad communication has yet been interrupted.

LATER.—Information from Hagerstown is to the effect that the rebels have not yet entered that place. The Mayor has arrived at Greencastle, and says that JACKSON's advance guard at 6 o'clock, this evening, was said to be within six miles of Hagerstown.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

It is now certain that no rebels had entered Hagerstown at 6 P. M. JACKSON undoubtedly moved from Booneboro toward Hagerstown, but there is nothing reliable as to his near approach to Hagerstown. He may be moving to Williamsport to cut off Gen. WHITE, now at Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, or direct upon Waynesboro, in this State. The former is most probable. The Northern Central Railroad and telegraph are still O. K. The people of Pennsylvania are now thoroughly aroused and one thousand men from Berks County and one thousand from Chester will probably be here by morning in anticipation of the Governor's call, and within twenty-four hours, 20,009 men will be in the Cumberland Valley, and before JACKSON can reach Chambersburgh, he will be required to meet and overcome 50,000 of Pennsylvania's yeomanry.

Gen. WOOL has been assigned to the command of all the troops north of the Susquehannah.

HARRISBURGH, Midnight, 10th.

A State messenger has sent intelligence amounting in substance to the following: He reached a position on the mountains overlooking Frederick, and by means of a glass saw all that was going on in town. He arrived there about 11 this morning, and says there was evidently a movement of troops in the direction of Middletown and Boonsboro' going on. Farmers informed him that a forward movement began at 3 o'clock this morning, supposed to be about twenty thousand The messenger then crossed the mountains to within two miles of Myrsville, and reached a position overlooking Boonsboro. He saw three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, eight cannons and a large number of wagons. The soldiers looked ragged, shoeless and hatless.

A mail carrier was taken prisoner, and held five hours. He says great numbers threw themselves down in the middle of the road, attacked with bilious cholic, caused by eating green corn.

A skirmish took place between the Michigan cavalry and Virginia cavalry. Leading the rebel advance at Boonsboro, a rebel Lieutenant was killed, and two privates were captured. They say JACKSON leads the column.

The rebel pickets were within a mile and a half of Hagerstown at 8 this evening. The main body appears to be going between Boonsboro and Sharpsburgh, eight miles below Hagerstown.

The rebel pickets uniformly told the farmers that JACKSON leads the army, and the Cumberland Valley is their destination.

All manner of rumors are in circulation here with regard to a great battle having been fought. I can say with certainty that no intelligence of this character has been received by telegraph or otherwise.

REPORTS FROM GREEN CASTLE.

GREEN CASTLE, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Much excitement prevails here to-night, on account of reports of the rebels advancing on Hagerstown. They are said to be advancing toward that place by the way of Cavetown, so as to get in the rear and cut off the retreat of those who might attempt to get away. Up to 5 P. M. no signs of the enemy appeared at any point, although some two hours' previous a negro, among others, reported them within three miles of the town. The people there were very much excited and numbers were leaving with their families, while owners of horses were sending them out of town so that the rebels shall not seize them. A horse or wagon could not be hired at any price.

A scout from RUSSELL's Cavalry reports a movement of the rebels toward the place. The telegraph operator left about 4 o'clock, and has not been heard from since.

VERY LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10—11:15 P. M.

Great uncertainty still prevails in regard to the force and movements of the rebels. There was a strong disposition this morning to discredit all the previous estimates of the force of the enemy in Maryland, but aggregate of evidence shows the force to be formidable, though probably less than has been presented.

There are some indications of forces gathering in front of Washington—whether a feint or not it is impossible to tell. A large force is believed to be still in the vicinity of Frederick.

Rumors of a disaster to BURNSIDE's Corps, circulated in the streets here to-day, are positively denied by officials, and are untrue. There are rumors, too, of the rebels retreating into Virginia.

THE SKIRMISHING NEAR POOLESVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The action, yesterday, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under Col. FARNSWORTH, was with 800 of ASHBY's old cavalry. It took place between Poolesville and Darnestown. The rebels had 15 killed and wounded, including one Captain. We took six prisoners. Our loss was one killed and seven wounded. This forenoon, FARNSWORTH again met a portion of them at Clarksburgh, and took 30 of them prisoners. They have already arrived at headquarters. Some of them were barefooted and bareheaded, and all of them in rags. One of them wore nothing but his underclothes.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, says that the rebels have fallen back from Gen. McCLELLAN's front, which has advanced to within six miles of Poolesville.

Reports from York, of yesterday, say that the rebels had not entered York County, but were reported to be at Emmetsburgh, on a line not more than eight miles from Gettysburgh. They had stationed their pickets six miles from Union Bridge.

There are no signs of an approach of the rebels toward Westminster.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Harrisburgh, represents that all is quiet there.

No rebel movements had taken place toward Hagerstown.

A force of our cavalry, under Gen. McCLELLAN, captured Barnsborough, in the rear of New-Market, yesterday.

The operator at Hanover, says that refugees from Frederick report that the rebels are intrenching themselves on the Monocacy, and that they have blown up the iron bridge over that river.

THE LATEST FROM ELLICOTT'S MILLS.

[*Special Dispatch to the Inquirer.*]

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad saved all their rolling stock. None now remains in the hands of the enemy but two dilapidated platform cars.

On Monday afternoon the rebels came to Plain No. 1 and captured WARD, the telegraph operator, and his instruments.

They then went to the house of the mother of MASON, the telegraph operator who escaped from them, with his instruments, at Plain No. 4. They are both now in the hands of the rebels, together with what property they tried to save.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are only running to this point. They are going to try and run regular trains to Ellysville to-morrow.

BILLINGS HOBARTS, a noted Secessionist in that part of Virginia, is under arrest at the Relay House. The charge proved against him is, that he managed to carry letters to and from the rebels; another, that he is engaged in enlisting for the Southern army. Our authorities are trying to obtain evidence sufficient to convict him as a spy, and with apparent success so far.

The rebel pickets are within eight miles of Ellicott's Mills, while a large force under Gen. FITZ HUGH LEE, variously estimated at from five to twenty thousand men, are at New-Market.

I met to-day with two workmen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who were held in arrest at Frederick for a day and then let go. When they reached Poplar Springs they were again arrested and taken to New-Market. Again they were let off by Gen. LEE, and by him furnished with passes to pass his lines.

They state that but few rebel troops were at Frederick.—The majority of those there on Saturday moved during the night, to come around North unknown to our informants. They state also that large numbers of the Confederates were at New-Market and some at Poplar Springs.

They saw no evidence of a hasty move on the part of the rebels. All with whom we have conversed, who have been among the Confederates, confirm the previous statements in regard to their condition. They are in a state of utter destitution. Some were without any shoes, feet cut and bloody, and kept in the ranks at the point of the bayonet. New-Market is eight miles from Frederick.

GENERAL ARMING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Gov. CURTIN has issued an order as follows:

In view of the danger of invasion now threatening our State by the enemies of the Government, it is deemed necessary to call upon all the able-bodied men of Pennsylvania to organize immediately for the defence of the State, and be ready for marching orders upon one hour's notice, to proceed to such points of rendezvous as the Governor may direct: it is ordered:

First—That company organizations be made in accordance with the numbers required under the laws of the United States.

Second—As the call may be sudden, it is desirable that the officers and members of each company provide themselves with the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them will be furnished by Government after arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Third—Each officer and member of a company shall provide himself with good stout clothing, uniform or otherwise, boots, blanket and haversack, ready to go into camp when called into service.

Fourth—Each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of the officer in command, the number of men, and place of its rendezvous, to these headquarters, in order that they may be promptly notified to move when their services are required.

Fifth—Organizations when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the Government.

Sixth—On arriving at the place of rendezvouse, they will be formed into regiments, or such other organizations as the Governor (Commander-in-Chief) of Pennsylvania may direct.

Seventh—So far as practicable, and as may be found consistent with the interest of the public service, companies from the same localities will be placed together in such larger organizations as may be formed.

Eighth—Organizations formed under the recent Proclamation, are earnestly requested to adopt, without delay, such measures as may be necessary to comply with this order.

Ninth—Organizations called into the field under this order, will be held for service for such time only as the pressing exigencies for the State defence may continue. By order, &c.

ANDREW CURTIN.

THE DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning, says:

We understand that Geo. FITZ JOHN PORTER, having command under Gen. BANKS, of the forts and forces on the south side of the Potomac, made on Monday a thorough examination of all those works, twenty-three in number, and found them in perfect order, in the best condition of defense, well-armed and fully manned.

Gen. BANKS' headquarters are established at the corner of Madison-place and Pennsylvania-avenue. The following is a copy of his first general order on assuming the command here:

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON, }
Sept. 6, 1862. }

First—In compliance with paragraph seven of Special Orders No. 4, of the 7th instant, from the headquarters of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, the undersigned hereby assumes the immediate command of the defences of the Capital during the absence of the General Commanding from Washington.

Second—Commanders of troops in and near the defences of Washington, will send to these headquarters, by twelve to-morrow, consolidated morning reports of their respective commands, and lists showing the regiments and the batteries composing the same, with their stations.

Third—With the permission of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN, Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN, Aid-de-Camp to the General Commanding, will act as Assistan Adjutant-General of this command.

N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen.

DEFENCES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN has been appointed to the command of the forces for the defence of Washington, south of the Potomac.

The friends of Brigadier-General MANSFIELD say that he is to be appointed a Major-General of Volunteers.

THE REBELS MASSING BETWEEN DRAINESVILLE AND LEESBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

There is no doubt that the rebels, in large force, are between Drainesville and Leesburgh, to-day, apparently designing to cross into Maryland from those points. By this time we have troops enough there to prevent them from consummating their object. Beyond these facts, but little, if anything, can be learned.

There is nothing reliable from further up the Potomac.

Six prisoners of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, who were captured by a detachment of FARNSWORTH's Illinois Cavalry yesterday, were brought to Washington this morning, and provided with accommodations at the Old Capitol prison. It is represented that the chivalry were put to inglorious flight in the brief skirmish, and left on the field several dead and wounded.

Troops are constantly arriving and being assigned to proper positions.

LETTERS FROM BALTIMORE.

THE REBEL FORCE IN MARYLAND—GEN. EWELL NOT DEAD—THE REBEL PLANS—PREPARATIONS IN BALTIMORE.

GILMORE HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept 9, 1862.

I have conversed, to-day, with a man formerly in the cavalry of the rebel Gen. STUART, who has been within our lines for the past year as a paroled prisoner, keeping store, meanwhile, in the neighborhood of New-Market. His period of service in the Confederate Army having expired, he prefers remaining here to being exchanged and reënlisting. He professes to have visited the rebel camps on Sunday, and conversed with his old commander, Gen. STUART, who informed him that the Confederates had 175,000 men in Maryland, consisting of the forces of JACKSON, STUART, LONGSTREET, the two HILLS, EWELL and G. W. SMITH—the whole under the supreme command of Gen. LEE.

Gen. STUART is reported to have denied the story of Gen. EWELL's death, declaring that he was still in the field, though suffering from a severe wound in the left arm. Ten thousand rebels are said by this man to have been at New-Market on Sunday, and the others beyond these toward Frederick. He learned nothing of the purpose of the present movement, except, as he heard, general threats to carry the war into Pennsylvania. The minor rebel officers knew nothing, and were divided in opinion as to their destination. Their superiors, of course, had nothing to say. When I ventured to doubt the correctness of my informant's figures, he expressed entire confidence in the truth of Gen. STUART's statements, declaring that he was a very religious man, of the Presbyterian order, and incapable of falsehood. At the same time, however, he abated so much of his numbers as to say that, in his opinion, the rebels have here "right smart 125,000 men." He appeared to be an intelligent and truthful fellow, and I give his statement for what it is worth—more as a sample of the reports received here, than as exact information to be depended upon wholly.

It is very evident that the rebels are willing that we should believe that they have a large force in Maryland. Whether they are adopting the Talleyrandian strategy of telling the truth after their much lying, or not, I cannot say. At the market this morning, was a farmer who had come in from Frederick with a load of produce, leaving that place after its occupation by the rebels, without molestation. He asserts that there is no restriction on travel, residents coming and going as they wish. This statement, which would seem to be confirmed, indicates, apparently, a force there sufficient to be careless of concealment. This farmer puts the number at 160,000, though I could not learn very clearly whether he believed them to be on this side of the river, or waiting to cross. In fact, the reports brought in this way are too conflicting to be of much account. Civilians with abundant opportunities for observation, have the most confused notions of a military force, and it is easy for the rebels to spread through them exaggerated reports of their strength.

I heard yesterday that the Confederate pickets, which have come within thirty odd miles of Baltimore, were withdrawn on Sunday night toward Frederick. The trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are now running only to Ellicott's Mills, fifteen miles from here, with a military train to Ely's Mills, a short distance beyond. As these and other items have been deemed too important to send by telegraph, I have been obliged to delay them for the mail.

The military authorities here are taking matters very complacently. Though it is beyond a doubt that the rebels know what preparations are making here, it is not best that I should reveal, least I add to the already distinguished reputation for inaction our Generals are acquiring. Great energy has been shown in the suppression of newspaper bulletins, in the closing of liquor shops, and in like attempts to keep the peace.

Gov. BRADFORD's proclamation, calling the citizens to arms, is said to have given displeasure to Gen. WOOL. There may be several reasons for not distributing arms indiscriminately among a population of such mixed loyalty as that of Maryland; but those who can be trusted should surely be put in battle array. Cincinnati is setting an example that loyal men here are eager to follow, were the opportunity given them.

The city is quiet, and there is no excitement to indicate that anything unusual is at hand. The Secessionists express their confidence that the invasion of Pennsylvania will end the war, by convincing the North that it is not wise to contend longer with a people able to retaliate as well as to hold their own. It should surely end the contest; whether in this way or not depends upon the energy of our Government.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC

ALL QUIET AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Enemy Not Heard from in the Neighborhood.

The Union Force Strong Enough to Hold the Place.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

All is perfectly quiet in this neighborhood. The place is occupied by a Union force amply sufficient to hold it against the largest force of rebels—none of whom, however, have yet shown themselves.

You may set down Harper's Ferry as entirely safe.

RENEWED EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

THE REBELS ADVANCING IN FORCE.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Business was again suspended to-day, and all the military organizations were to report for service at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Three thousand laborers have been ordered to go to work on trenches.

The military authorities received information late last night, that the rebels were advancing in force.

The excitement in the city is intense.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 10—10½ P. M.

A train of thirty ambulances, with a flag of truce, left here, yesterday afternoon, for the use of our wounded at Richmond. When they were twelve miles distant they were ordered to halt by the pickets of Gen. EWING.

They did so, and the officer in command of the ambulances was taken before Gen. HEATH, who informed him that he could not pass the train, as he was not receiving flags of truce at present. An appeal was then made to Gen. KIRBY SMITH, who promptly allowed our ambulances to proceed.

Our scouts report that the rebels are moving in two divisions, numbering 16,000 men.

Early this morning a large rebel cavalry force attacked our pickets on Licking River, driving them back a mile, several of whom were wounded.

Our whole force over the river was drawn up in line of battle at noon to-day.

One of our men was killed in the picket skirmish.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Hon. RICHARD APPERSON, from Mount Sterling, reports HUMPHREY MARSHALL there with 4,000 troops, including cavalry and artillery, arresting citizens, searching houses, &c.

It is reported that a force of rebel cavalry took possession of Eminence, Ky., last night.

JOHN MORGAN occupies the *Observer and Reporter* office at Lexington as headquarters.

Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL, recently unconditionally released by the rebels, arrived at the Galt House to-day.

It is rumored that about 4,000 rebels from Lexington last Sunday took possession of Lebanon to-day.

Numerous and conflicting reports are in circulation indicating that skirmishers are at Taylorsville and other points, but nothing reliable as to the result can be procured to-night.

The Southern telegraph line is working to Russellville and Franklin.

The train for Frankfort this morning came back from Obaunous station sixteen miles East, fearing an attack from guerillas.

GUERRILLAS ROUTED IN KENTUCKY.

RUSSELVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Major KENNEDY, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, had a skirmish near Allensville with WOODWARD's guerrillas. The Nationals lost one and captured four prisoners.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 6th inst, has the following items:

There are now sixty-eight of Major-Gen. POPE's commissioned officers and yne of his surgeons in confinement here. They are not considered prisoners of war. An Aid of Gen. BURNSIDE, however, is placed in that category.

"There being no boats at Varina to take away the 2,000 Yankee prisoners yesterday, their departure was delayed.

An unusually large number of Federal schooners were visible off the bar from Charleston, S. C., early on Tuesday morning."

"In the battle of Friday Gen. EWELL was shot through the knee; Gen. TRIMBLE was wounded in the foot, and Gen. TALIAFERRO in the arm, neck and leg. Col. NEFF, of the Thirty-third Virginia, was killed; Col. BOTTS, of the Second Virginia, was severely wounded; Col. GRIGGSLEY of the Twenty-seventh Virginia, was wounded; Col. Rowan was wounded. Majors Nulembousch, Terry and Scott, of the Twenty-fifth Virginia, were severely wounded. Capt. Fulton, Lieut. Meade, Lieut. Arnett and a number of other officers were wounded, and many killed, whose names were not reported when our informant left.

The Columbia, (S. C.,) *Guardian* says, Gen. BEAUREGARD, on reporting for duty was assigned to that Department which, we believe, includes Charleston and its defences.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Sept 10.

The Republican State Convention is in session here to-day, and is fully attended. Hon. A. H. BULLOCK, of Worcester, presides, assisted by sixteen Vice-Presidents and six Secretaries.

The Convention nominated the present State officers for reëlection, amid loud applause.

A letter was read from Lieut.-Gov. NESMITH, declining a renomination. Recess.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

At the Republican Convention this afternoon, a letter was read from Lieut.-Gov. NESMITH, declining a reëlection, and Hon. JOEL HAYDEN, of Williamsburgh, was substituted. Otherwise, the State ticket remains as filled by the present incumbents.

The Convention adopted five resolutions—the first pledges support to the national Government; the second mentions slavery as a principal support of the rebellion, and says it should be exterminated; the third expresses respect and sympathy for our gallant soldiers who fight and fall in the service; the fourth supports our State Government; the fifth indorses our Senators in Congress, and recommends the reëlection of CHARLES SUMNER. The vote for the resolutions was nearly unanimous.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Arrival and Departure of the Massachusetts Sixth.

BREAKFAST AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The famous Massachusetts Sixth Regiment—the same that was attacked by the mob in the streets of Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861—arrived in this City yesterday, on their way to the seat of war, having enlisted under the call for nine months' militia. They came in the steamboat *Plymouth Rock*, from Stonington, and were escorted from the wharf to the Park Barracks by a deputation of the Sons of Massachusetts, which would have been much larger had it not been for a misunderstanding as to the place the regiment was to land.

The rank and file were provided with breakfast at the barracks, and the officers of the regiment took their breakfast at the Astor House, at 11 o'clock, under the auspices of the Association of the Sons of Massachusetts. A number of invited guests were present, and, after the eatables had been disposed of, the party indulged in speeches and sentiments appropriate to the occasion. On the walls of the dining-room were suspended banners, with the following inscriptions:

"Welcome to the Old Massachusetts Sixth."

"The Heroes of the 19th of April—SUMNER NEEDHAM, ADDISON WHITNEY, LUTHER C. LADD."

The entertainment was opened by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, who extended a cordial welcome to the old Sixth Regiment on her second return to the field, and cautioned the speakers who were to follow him to be brief, as the regiment would, under no circumstances, be detained one minute after the baggage had been put on board and the train was ready. He introduced as the first speaker PARKE GODWIN, Esq., who paid a merited tribute to the untiring energy and zeal with which Col. HOWE performed the duties connected with his responsible post of military agent for the New-England States. The old Massachusetts Sixth, he said, was doubly welcome to this City. It had already won laurels, and distinguished as it was for its own services, it was also distinguished as coming from that glorious old State of Massachusetts, which, now as always, was first and foremost in the path of duty. Her blood was the first to be shed in this last revolution as it was in the first. She knows no change, because the spirit which animated her was inspired by great principles. Massachusetts was still the leader in this sacred war for freedom, and he, although a native of another State, was proud to recognize her as such. Not that her sons were of better stock, or of purer blood, but because they had been trained in those principles of freedom which were the moving-spring of modern civilization, and the nurseries of true heroism. And if it should happen, through the imbecility of our rulers, or the possible treachery of our military leaders, that our armies shall be driven back, there would at last be found one spot—on the hills of Old Berkshire—where the battle of freedom would be successfully fought and won. He concluded by proposing the health and prosperity of the Colonel and officers of the Old Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts.

Col. FOLLANSBEE, on rising, was received with prolonged cheers. He said he had never made a speech in his life; at home he was known as a bashful man. The Sixth Regiment, he said, had a reputation of being better fighters than talkers, and they were now on a mission to maintain that reputation. Under those circumstances he begged to be excused from making a speech. [Applause.]

Among the speakers that followed were Gen. Wetmore, Maj. Stott, of the Sixth, Mathew Hale Smith, Hon. D. A. Alger, of Lowell, Prof. Hitchcock, Mr. Charles Gould, and others. The interview was a very pleasant one, and the reception extended to the officers of the old Sixth appeared to gratify them exceedingly.

The Sixth returns to the field with 930 men, all splendidly armed and equipped. The great majority of them are young, and in the ranks are to be found the sons of many of the most respectable families of Massachusetts. Mr. C. A. LUCE, Jr., son of the senior partner of the late firm of LUCE & TURNER, naval store merchants, of this city, goes as a private in Company B, Capt. SHADDOCK.

The Regiment is accompanied by the Lowell Brass Band, and carries the flag presented to it by the loyal citizens of Baltimore on the 4th of July, 1861. The flag bears the following inscription:

> LOYAL CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE,
> PRATT-STREET,
> BALTIMORE,
> NINETEENTH OF APRIL, 1861.
> To the Sixth Regiment Massachusetts S. M.

The present commander of the Regiment, Col. FOLLANSBEE, was acting as Captain when the Regiment passed through Baltimore, on the memorable 19th of April, and most of the Staff and line officers have seen service in the present war.

The Sixth left for Washington yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

The following is a list of the officers.

Colonel—ALBERT S. FOLLANSBEE.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Melvin Be
Major—Charles Stoll.
Adjutant—Thomas O. Allen.
Quartermaster—Wm. G. Wise.
Surgeon—Dr. Walter Burnham.
Assistant Surgeon—Owen Humphreys.
Chaplain—Rev. J. W. Hanson.

Company A—Captain, Andrew C. Wright; First Lieutenant, Enoch Foster; Second Lieutenant, John Hall.

Company B—Captain, George F. Shaddock; First Lieutenant, S. Blood; Second Lieutenant, Dexter Sawtell.

Company C—Captain, John C. Jepson; First Lieutenant, John Hadley; Second Lieutenant, John Marshall.

Company D—Captain, James W. Hart: First Lieutenant, Samuel C. Pinney; Second Lieutenant, Hiram C. Muzzy.

Company E—Captain, Aaron C. Henley; First Lieutenant, Aaron S. Fletcher; Second Lieutenant, George W. Rand.

Company F—Captain, John D. Sawyer; First Lieutenant, Theodore Kilimore; Second Lieutenant, Lowell Ellison.

Company G—Captain, George Cady; First Lieutenant, Bickford; Second Lieutenant, George Pulsifer.

Company H—Captain, Rodney C. Ferson; First Lieutenant, Charles E. Poor; Second Lieutenant, Albert Pinder.

Company I—Captain, A. L. Hamilton; First Lieutenant, Eben Ellenwood; Second Lieutenant, Robt. G. Barr.

Company K—Captain, Chas. E. A. Bartlett; First Lieutenant, W. F. Wood; Second Lieutenant, Shepley Morgan.

Departure of the Monitors.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment of New-York State Volunteers, known as the "Monitors," left their camp yesterday afternoon for the seat of war by the way of Elizabethport, N. J. The Monitors have been encamped for several weeks past near the old Quarantine Ground, Staten Island, and they were taken directly from there to Elizabethport in the steamer *Red Jacket*. This regiment, in respect to the character and standing of its members, is probably the best that has yet been raised in this City. It originated in the Christian Young Men's Association, whose design, at first, was to recruit a company simply, which should be composed of young men desirous of avoiding the evil associations which too often attend camp life; but recruits came in so rapidly that it was concluded to raise a regiment. This was soon done, and the corps now numbers 970 men. Another regiment started on the same plan, is now recruiting in Brooklyn, with every prospect of similar success.

Many men among the "Monitors" have left lucrative positions to engage in the war from a sense of duty, among the number Lieut.-Col. WOODFORD, who resigned his place as Assistant United States District-Attorney, with a salary of $3,000 per annum.

There can be little doubt that the "Monitors" will fully meet the hopes and expectations of their friends, and furnish ample proof of what many seem to doubt, that it is not necessary for men to depart from the principles of morality, or become savages, or devils, in order to fight bravely in a just cause.

The "Monitors" are commanded by Col. GURNEY, a regular army officer, a graduate of West Point, and a man every way fitted to lead the regiment in the path of glory. Their future career will be watched with absorbing interest by the hundreds of families and friends whom they leave behind them. A list of the officers of the regiment has been previously published.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

Letters from Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert to Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

NUMBER ONE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

To Honorable Amasa J. Parker:

DEAR SIR: Permit me briefly to explain why and with what object I take the liberty of addressing to you this narrative of a sojourn of fifteen months in the capital of the "Confederate States of America." Visiting the South in no unfriendly temper, and upon the express invitation of leading Southern men, it has been my fortune to test, in a very peculiar manner, the condition of Southern society, the feeling of the Southern people, and the character of the Southern Government during the past most eventful year of our history. A full and detailed account of my experiences and observations during this period would afford, I am sure, no uninstructive commentary upon the earlier stages of this great national crisis. Such an account, however, I do not now propose to attempt. It is my immediate aim to set forth such facts as may tend to throw light directly upon the condition of the populations in arms against the Union, and upon their actual relations with the men who appear to be now controlling their destinies. That I have suffered grievous wrongs at the hands of the Southern people and their central Government, I have the right to assert, but I should hold myself to deserve more than I have suffered did I believe either that the remembrance of these wrongs could lead me to set down anything in malice, or that it could make me insensible to the traits of self-devotion, energy, and heroism which have marked the progress of this desperate Southern crusade against the American nationality, its present peace, the splendid memories of its past, and the more splendid hopes of its future. I went to the South untrammeled by any ties of party or of passion, to see for myself the true state of a people toward whom I believed our Government to be pursuing a mistaken policy. Arrested without a legal charge, imprisoned without a hearing, released without condition or qualification, and refused a passport to my home, I have finally made my own way back, as untrammeled as I went. It is within my own choice, then, to speak or to forbear, and it would be my own shame were I to say anything which I do not believe to be strictly accurate, strictly fair, strictly fitting to be said at this time, when, if never before, it is the duty of every citizen to look into the facts of our national condition as clearly as he can, putting utterly aside his own plans and passions in the presence of the dread and direct teachings of a Providence which, for its own wise purposes, we may be sure, has confounded the calculations of the most sagacious, and turned to naught the prophecies of the most astute.

And what I have thus to say I say in this way to you, Sir, for this reason.

Eighteen months ago, in February, 1861, I sate as a delegate from the City of New-York in a Convention held at Albany, over which you were called to preside. That Convention, nominally of the Democratic party, was conceded at the time, I believe, to represent the general conservative sentiment of the State in opposition to the policy of forcing the then seceded States to return to the Union. Thus understanding its character and drift I took part in its deliberations, and in the drafting of resolutions strongly hostile alike to the principle and the policy of coercion. I did this, not as a Democrat, for I had never identified myself with that or with any other political party, but simply as an American citizen who took the liberty of believing, with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, that our Union was essentially a union of hearts, and that it could not possibly, therefore, be held together on its original conditions by any exertions of physical force.

Strange things have come to pass, Sir, since the Peace Convention of 1861 suspended its sessions. A river of blood runs red and deep, between the policy for which we then pronounced in vain, and the actual state of the nation. The war for the Union has become in its turn a great controlling fact. If it has acted strongly upon the minds of men at the North, it has acted no less strongly upon the minds of men at the South. The temper, the spirit and the purposes of the Southern people can hardly be in 1862 precisely what they were in 1861. Can we safely direct our National policy to-day on the theories which were plausible eighteen months ago? This is a question to be asked surely, not alone by those who then thought forbearance wisdom, and believed a peaceful separation the safest way to a solid and permanent reunion of the States, but also by those—of whom many sate with us at Albany—who rushed into the field on the summons of the cannon at Fort Sumter, and have since poured out their blood like water in defence of the Law they deemed insulted, and of the National honor they saw trailed in the dust. For more than a year the Union has been in arms to maintain itself, with all its ancient guarantees, all its established compromises. What efforts have not been made in its behalf by the States which still loyally accept its conditions and rally around the splendor of its flag? A million of men have marched from their homes to maintain its sanctions inviolate, and through weary months of hope deferred, of high expectations dashed with constant disappointment, of magnificent sacrifices poured seemingly upon the ground, the love of the people to their land has steadfastly upheld the standard of the Union. Yet the banners of the rebellion still float over Fort Sumter, and are advanced within the frontiers of the loyal States themselves. No voice of submission, no proffer of reconciliation has come to us from the South. It would be singular indeed, Sir, if, in this condition of affairs, the people of the Union should not begin to ask themselves how long things are to go on in this way; singular, indeed, if those who are so lavish of their treasure and their blood should not begin to look closely and earnestly into the end and object of this vast and precious expenditure; singular, indeed, if dissensions and divisions of opinion should not arise concerning the way in which the nation's work has been done and is doing.

I return from the South to find three marked and separate tendencies of opinion forming themselves at the North. I find one class of thinkers to whom it is growing clear that the substantial issue of this war has now become, at last, a question of domination between the principle of Free Labor and the principle of Slavery. These men believe that it is time to state this issue fairly and to meet it boldly; that to palter with it is to condemn ourselves to a blind and stumbling march in the South, to a divided front of war, and to the final and overwhelming overthrow, not of the Union only, but of all those blessings of which the Union, in the minds of its original framers, was the symbol and the guarantee.

I find another class of men who believe that we have only to establish the prestige of our loyal States by decisive victories in the field, in order to secure by armistice and negotiation the return of the seceded States to the Union upon conditions of mutual compromise between Liberty and Slavery, which will set at rest forever all antagonism between those principles by conceding to Slavery the right to travel as far and to live as long as circumstances will permit.

I find still a third class, who think the question of Slavery an impertinence in the conflict—who march against the slaveholding South to restore to its people the Union as it was in 1860, with the firm conviction that, once well beaten into submission, the Southern people will be happy to return to their old relations with the North, and will have no more disposition to "bring the negro into politics" than certain political conventions at the North have to hear his name of evil omen mentioned at all to-day.

Now I think you will agree with me that as has been throughout the whole course of this momentous drama, Northern sentiment and opinion have been very generally framed with too little reference to, and too little consideration of, the real state of facts and of feeling at the South. This has been and is true, it seems to me, as well of those who have pleaded for peace, as of those who have clamored for war—as well of Constitutional Democrats as of Radical Abolitionists—as well of those who would save the Union by conceding anything to Slavery, as of those who would concede nothing to Slavery were the Union twenty times at stake. And it is my hope that the narrative I now address to you, of a somewhat prolonged and peculiar experience at the South, may supply others, as the events which it relates have supplied myself, with materials for reflection upon the present and future of our great National struggle, drawn from the interior of Southern life and society. Let this hope excuse, in your eyes, and in those of all candid readers, the inevitable personality of my story. It is not my fault that I am the hero of my own tale, and it would afford me the most sincere pleasure could I recount, in the third person, and of another, the experiences which it is my duty to recite.

Members of the Government established at Montgomery, who knew my course in regard to the position of affairs at that time, wrote to me during the early Spring of 1861, urging in the strongest terms the entire unanimity of the seceded populations, the undisturbed civil order which reigned throughout the seceded States, and the absolute indisposition of their people to trench upon the strictest limits of State sovereignty and independence. Nothing, they declared, could be less revolutionary than their revolution. Their attack on Fort Sumter had been provoked, they averred, not by hostility to the Union, but by distrust of the Administration. They alleged that they were seeking, not to extend, nor even primarily to maintain Slavery, but simply to secure their own right to control it within its existing limits, untrammeled and unexasperated by the interference of the Free States. They cherished the hope of an early pacific separation under the auspices and mediation of friendly Powers, a hope which, as any well informed student of European politics must see, could only have been realized upon conditions which must have effectually accomplished the restriction of Slavery within the closest State limits, and consequently have dashed to pieces forever the visionary plans of those Southern fanatics for whom secession was but the first term of a vast Empire of Cotton. Reciting all these things and theories, my Southern correspondents invited me to visit the South and see for myself the true condition of affairs.

I knew, of course, that as a man of Southern birth, long and avowedly hostile to Slavery, I ran a certain risk in taking such a step as this. But I had no reason to doubt the good faith of my correspondents, and I considered that the importance of the objects I had in view warranted me in incurring whatever adventitious perils might attend the experiment. I accordingly left New-York, June 4, 1861; went from Baltimore, by the Relay House, to the City of Frederick; and, armed with a simple letter of introduction from a kinsman of Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON to that officer, then commanding the Confederate forces at Harper's Ferry, entered the State of Virginia, at that point, on the 6th. I reached Richmond on Saturday, the 8th, to find the city in a ferment of military excitement. I called at once upon my correspondents, and discovered almost immediately that in the transition from Montgomery to Richmond the Confederate Government had entered upon an entirely new phase of its existence. A high officer of that Government whom I saw within an hour after my arrival, electrified me with the information that fears were felt for the safety of President DAVIS—that there was a strong undercurrent of exasperation in Richmond against the men who had finally sprung upon the State of Virginia her accession to the Confederacy—and that the Southern authorities were looking anxiously forward to the National invasion as the only sure means of maintaining their own hold upon the Virginian Capital. Virginia, it seemed, had not intended to throw herself unreservedly into the arms of the South. She had been roused by President LINCOLN'S proclamation of the 17th of April, to oppose the pretentions of the Government at Washington; but, with all her ancient pride of place, she had expected to stand between the Union and the South, as the armed arbiter of their quarrel. She had organized an army of her own, to the command of which she had called one of her own sons, ROBERT LEE, and it was with no slight indignation that she had seen another Virginian, Gen. JOHNSTON, accept a commission from the Confederate authorities, and occupy Harper's Ferry with troops of the Confederate, not of the Virginian army. This antagonism of purposes had already been followed by one military disaster—that of Philippa, where the orders of Gen. JOHNSTON had been treated with contempt by the Virginian officer in command, Col. PORTERFIELD, who had absolutely refused to report himself to any less authority than the General-in-Chief of the Virginia forces at Richmond. Nothing, it was evident, could save the Southern cause in Virginia, but such an imminent peril from the Federal arms as should compel the Virginian authorities to acquiesce in the temporary supremacy, at least, of the Confederate leaders. Meanwhile, "CÆSAR held divided empire with Jove;" DAVIS with LETCHER in Richmond.

In the evening of Saturday I had an interview with the Southern Secretary of State, Mr. TOOMBS, upon his own invitation. I had received information from Paris, before leaving the North, that one, at least, of the "Southern Commissioners" in Europe, Mr. T. BUTLER KING, was propagating in that Capital the baldest and boldest views as to the ultimate intentions of the Confederacy; openly declaring that the absorption of Cuba and Central America entered immediately into the purposes of the new Government. This information had reached me from a source so respectable, that I could scarcely doubt its correctness, and I desired to learn from Mr. TOOMBS whether in this matter Mr. KING represented his Chiefs at Richmond. Mr. TOOMBS met my inquiries with a flood of the loosest and wildest opinions imaginable. He professed the profoundest indifference to the sentiment of the civilized world on the subject of Slavery and its extension—avowed his intimate conviction that the policy of England and France must depend absolutely on the interests of the cotton-trade, and would consequently be controlled by the Confederate States. France in particular he felt assured must be drawn into such a practical alliance with the Confederacy as would afford her the means of overtaking and outstripping England in the race of industry; and he had no doubt that France would rapidly recognize the importance of conceding to the new Republic an unlimited extension towards the tropics. With Europe thus comfortably secured, the Southern Secretary was quite at his ease in regard to the pending war with the North. New York City it was true had disappointed the expectations of her best friends at the South, but the consequences could only be fatal to herself. The financial resources of the Free States, paralyzed by the withdrawal of Southern commerce, must break down at an early day—the producing States were the natural allies of the South—and "our chief embarrassment," said the secretary, "will be as to which of the Northern States we can with advantage and safety admit into the Confederacy!" Startling as was the general tenor of the singular monologue with which Mr. TOOMBS favored me, nothing in it was more remarkable than the entire absence of any apprehension as to the future of these vast and slashing speculations. I saw here reproduced upon the Southern side of the Potomac the same unquestioning confidence of triumph which seemed to me so perilous a trait of the popular temper at the North.

Mr. BENJAMIN, whom I saw repeatedly during my stay at Richmond, though more measured and specious in tone than his less cultivated colleague, was not at the less exultant in his anticipations. He, too, looked confidently for the downfall of the Federal Administration, and he informed me that he had opposed in the Cabinet all measures which implied a possible continuance of the war beyond the month of September then ensuing. He entertained no doubt that the great central belt of Free States between the Potomac, the Ohio, and the lakes must speedily gravitate to the Confederacy, and he was much more anxious about the pretensions of Virginia, and about the probable disinclination of South Carolina to acquiesce in a re-confederation of the South with Pennsylvania and the West, than about the efforts of the Government at Washington to reduce the South. Whether Mr. DAVIS partook this halcyon mood of his Ministers, I cannot say. I had no personal acquaintance with him, and as I declined to be presented to him, I can say nothing directly of his views or his temper at that time. It is my belief, however, that Mr. DAVIS entertained no inadequate sense of the difficulties before him. He stood alone in the Cabinet, I was informed, in predicting and in preparing for a long and costly war, while his resolute refusal to admit the clique of South Carolina "exclusionists" to his councils goes, I think, to prove that he then really aimed at a reconstruction of the Union, with explicit guarantees for the present and the future of the Slave States. It is not easy, Sir, to exaggerate the sadness of the general impression made upon me by the atmosphere of Richmond at this time. I had left the Northern levies hastening to suppress an insurrection seven millions strong as jauntily as if it were a holiday riot. I found the South quarreling over hypothetical issues—united only on the question of resistance to the National Government; upon every other question of domestic and of foreign policy, already threatened with complete disintegration. The necessary limits of this paper forbid my entering into full details of this brief but most interesting sojourn in Richmond—passed, as you perceive, in unrestrained intercourse with leading members of the new Government, whose subsequent treachery and personal bad faith have absolved me from all obligations of reticence in regard to them and their views.

The development of this treachery and bad faith affords the next and not the least instructive chapter of my Southern experiences. It throws a curious light upon the condition of law and public order in the seceded States at the very outset of the existing war, and at a time, consequently, when neither invasion nor any other immediate pressure could be pleaded in explanation of the state of affairs which I have now to describe.

I was packing my trunks for a journey to Charleston, there to visit my relatives, with the intention of returning to the North *viâ* Louisville, when, on the fourth morning of my stay in Richmond, a member of Mr. DAVIS' Government called to see me. He expressed great satisfaction on seeing my preparations for departure, and informed me that he came to counsel me to leave the South at once. He added that I had been denounced by numbers of people as a Northern emissary; that a Cabinet Council had discussed the propriety of ordering me to leave the Southern lines; and that although my "friends" had thus far prevented any interference with me, he could not answer for the future. To all which I replied by asking him whether his Government was or was not competent to protect private rights? He answered, that Mr. DAVIS himself could not absolutely guarantee my safety, were he even to invite me to stay with him at the Spotswood Hotel. My visitor's alarm and distress were very visible, but as I had not come to Richmond with any purpose which could excuse my running away again, I peremptorily declined to alter my plans, and went to Charleston the same evening. I arrived at my sister's house in that city on the 14th, and remained there till the 18th of June. On the railroad between Richmond and Charleston I met almost continuous trains of troops—the majority of them well equipped, fine-looking men, whose transit through the country was everywhere accompanied with cheers, smiles and bouquets, the smallest negroes in the most desolate pine barrens, darting out of their shanties to hail the "intending heroes" with an enthusiasm as vivid and, perhaps, as intelligent as that of the towns and villages themselves. Charleston I found in a state of profound, not to say drowsy, quiet. I saw no indications of unusual excitement or peculiar distress. I drove out with my sister upon the Plank road and around the Battery. The carriages were as numerous and as crowded as ever. Men buzzed about Broad-street and bustled about East Bay as of yore, and, though many stores were closed, there were few appearances in the city of the decay of business, other than such as always accompany the advent of Summer. In conversation I found people occupied, as at Richmond, more with domestic and Southern than with foreign and "American" politics. They considered themselves forever rid of the Union, but they had their fears about the Confederacy. "Was Virginia to be trusted?" "Was not Gen. LEE a traitor?" These were the questions which took precedence of all inquiry into the plans and resources of the Government at Washington. In short it was plain that the idea of State independence had so long buzzed in the bonnet of South Carolina, as to make the "accomplished fact" the most natural, familiar thing in the world. One would have said the Union had never existed, so calmly and noiselessly had its presence passed from the minds of men.

Monday, June 17, my brother-in-law informed me that I had been denounced to the Mayor by the members of the "Vigilance Committee," a knot of people of no social importance or consideration, grouped around two young men of the name of RHETT, or more properly SMITH, who had destroyed themselves socially by their disgraceful connexion with the murder of their kinsman—my friend, Mr. TABER, formerly editor of the Charleston *Mercury*. Like most Pariahs, these persons had become excessively atrabilious, and if it had been possible for secession to be made disreputable in Charleston, their advocacy of the cause would have worked the wonder. As it was, they had only succeeded in making decent people shrink from preserving the "public safety," and a legal friend, to whom I applied on learning what was going on, assured me that I had nothing to fear from any machination of the "Vigilants," beyond petty annoyances more likely to distress my sister than myself. It afterward appeared, for instance, that one member of the "Committee" had devoted himself for two days to the edifying task of trotting about town after my sister's carriage, and that another had been discovered about 11 P. M. opposite the house of a friend, with whom I dined on Saturday, 15th of June, trying to clamber up a fence and peep into the dining-room windows. Two more of these brilliant Bayards had occupied themselves in "stalking" an unconscious stranger, boarding in King-street, who happened to resemble, not myself at all, but my elder brother, Gen. HURLBUT, now, and at that time, with the National army in the West!

Ignorant of these doughty doings, but fearing that my communications might be secretly cut at some point on my homeward route, I left Charleston, June 18, for Atlanta and Louisville. I spent a part of my last evening in Charleston with an old acquaintance, the French Consul, who confided to me two formidable-looking *plis* for the Legation at Washington. These *plis* were the source, as you will see, of much mystery and amazement to the ignorant patriots into whose hands I was destined to fall.

At Augusta, having stopped to dine, I was returning to the train, when a dull, suspicious-looking person, who had been lounging about the hotel, stepped up to me, and announcing himself as Mr. Councilman EVANS, informed me that I could not leave the City without registering my name. Upon this I registered myself in the hotel book and went to Atlanta. Here at midnight I entered a hotel, demanded a room, and very scrupulously registered my name. As I was doing this, I became aware of a tall man with a huge black beard, who was following my pen with his eyes and his lips over my shoulder, and who forthwith accosted me as the person whom the Mayor of Augusta had telegraphed to him, the Marshal of Atlanta, to arrest. Precisely who I was, neither the Mayor nor the Marshal professed to know, for neither could decipher my name, but I was evidently a stranger, and in the South as in the ancient world, *hostis* has a double force. Every stranger is an enemy there till he is proved to be a friend. It was late, I was rather tired, half angry, and wholly disgusted. I refused to answer any questions till the Marshal, a decent, perplexed kind of timid Tartar, found me a private room, and dismissed three-fourths of his exuberant tail. I then stated who I was and what, whence I came, and whither I was going. The Marshal evidently felt himself unequal to the tremendous responsibility imposed upon him. He lamented the illness of the Mayor, eyed M. DE BELLIGNY'S *plis* with a mixture of longing and of awe, and finally suggested to me the propriety of referring the whole matter to Mr. BEN. YANCEY, the "leading man of our city." As I knew something of Mr. YANCEY, once our Minister in Nicaragua, and a brother of the celebrated WM. L., I accepted the Marshal's proposal. Mr. YANCEY was sent for and arrived about 1 A. M., as consulting physician. I found him a courteous and sensible man, to whom I could state the facts of the case without reserve. He recognized the utter indecency and illegality of the attempt to arrest me, recommended the Marshal and his men to go about their business and leave me to take my rest, but hinted to me that by way of calming any "out-of-door excitement," I should do well to allow him to telegraph to Richmond, and to defer leaving the city till answers could be received. To this I assented. At noon next day, I having, meanwhile, lost the through train to Louisville, Mr. YANCEY received from Mr. TOOMBS, to whom I had not referred him, a telegram denying "any knowledge of me!" but from Mr. BENJAMIN and the Assistant Secretary of State, to whom I had referred him, another in these words: "Mr. HURLBERT is unjustly accused, and should be immediately released!" Accused of what? was my natural query, to which the evening brought a response in the form of a most abusive leading article published in the Richmond *Examiner*, of June 17, more than a week after I had left that city, charging me with all manner of sins professional, personal and political, and denouncing me to popular vengeance wherever I might be found. Poor Mr. YANCEY brought me this pitiful invention about 9 P. M., and with it the news that the town was in a ferment, and that it would be unsafe for me to attempt to leave it. By this time the Charleston Vigilants had got to work with the wires. The *Mercury* people having ascertained that I was well out of the way, bestirred themselves to imitate the valor of the Richmond *Examiner*. The Mayor of Augusta, impressed with the importance of the prize which had slipped through his hands, demanded of Atlanta to surrender me to him, liberally offering to defray all expenses. A refugee from New-York named LAMAR, whose son had once been denounced as a slave-trader in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and had thereupon breathed forth threatenings against the editor of that journal, which he never attempted to execute, raged exceedingly by telegraph. In short, I suddenly became the centre of a severe magnetic storm, sitting the while in my parlor at the hotel, and receiving the visits of not a few intelligent persons, who deplored the madness of a mob they dared not gainsay, and whose admissions, unconsciously made, convinced me that the worst stories we have heard at the North of violence perpetrated on poor and friendless Northern men in the earliest stages of this conflict, can hardly have been exaggerated. I cannot doubt what my own fate would have been, had I been an entire stranger in the land, without the means or the temper of self-defence. That for 72 hours I remained at Atlanta, neither arrested, nor yet at liberty, under no formal charge from any responsible quarter, in open defiance not only of all established law, but of the reiterated assurances in my favor of the first law officer of the Central Government, is a slight contribution of commentary which I beg leave to offer upon President DAVIS'S solemn assertion made to all the world in his Inaugural of Feb. 22d, that in the South "under the necessities of an unequal war, every right of the peaceful citizen has been securely maintained!"

On the second day my sister and her husband came from Charleston, and my cousin, the Rev B. P. PALMER, from Marietta, to see and consult with me. All the best informed persons, whom I saw, agreed in pronouncing the road to Louisville unsafe for me, and as I began to be tired of playing the caged lion in a Georgia country town, I proposed to the Mayor and to Mr. YANCEY, that I should go to Richmond, where I felt assured the Government could protect my departure from the country, offering also to pay the expenses to Virginia and back of any respectable person who could testify as to the State of things at Atlanta. My proposition was accepted, the Mayor adding that he would send with me my friend the large bearded Marshal and an aid, partly as a protection to myself, and partly as a means of making the people suppose that I was going forward as a prisoner. I have no reason to doubt the good faith to myself of the Mayor, nor, notwithstanding his suspicious name, of the Marshal, Mr. BOGUS, but my own man, engaged at my own expense to accompany me, I have every reason to believe a hypocritical rogue. He was an editor by the name of BASSFORD, one of the thousand disappointed aspirants after office in the new Government.

Friday, June 21, I set out for Richmond with my escort, traveled at my ease, paying my own and BASSFORD'S bills, and reached the Confederate Capital on the third day without any particular incident worth mentioning, save a tumult at the railway station in Atlanta. Some five hundred Alabama troops, on the way to the seat of war, were here advised by some benevolent patriot that a "live Yankee," of unusual ferocity and malignity was on the train, and they of course began to clamor at once, with much emphasis, for my blood. For twenty minutes matters wore a tolerably serious aspect, the authorities of Atlanta exerting themselves, with much oratory, inside and out of the cars, to pacify the mob, adventurous soldiers striking impartially with their bayonets at all the closed car windows, but carefully avoiding mine, which I had taken the precaution to open when the tumult began, and the Lieutenant-Colonel in command, a gaunt, intelligent looking planter by the name of HALE, rushing about from one platform to another, to perform the double duty of keeping his soldiers together, and of preventing them from committing murder.

I may, perhaps, also observe that near Jonesboro, Tenn., I came upon the only instance of defiant Unionism which I met with during my whole sojourn at the South. As we drew into the station at that place a small boy with a large voice entered the cars, offering for sale a newspaper about as large as a moral pocket handkerchief. "Is this the biggest paper you can raise in Jonesboro, boy?" cried a Confederate officer, seated just in front of me. "No, *Sir*," replied the lad, turning sharp on his heel to the speaker. "there is another and a bigger paper in Jonesboro, but it goes in for secession and I don't approve its principles."

Arriving at Richmond, Monday, June 24, I went, with my escort, to the Spotswood Hotel, and sent BASSFORD at once to the Confederate authorities. In a short time he returned, accompanied by one of these officials, who informed me, with no little agitation and confusion of face, that I had been ordered into arrest "by Gov. LETCHER." I protested, with not unnatural vehemence, against this proceeding, and demanded an explanation. My official had none to give better than this: That on several recent occasions Gov. LETCHER had arrested persons released by President DAVIS; that the Virginia Government *would* act independently of the Confederate; that there was no way in which the latter dared to interpose; and that I had better submit for a few days to an incarceration from which the representations of the Confederate authorities would secure my speedy deliverance. All this was said with an air which the reader may imagine, but which I have too sincere a compassion for the unfortunate official in question to describe.

While he was still prostrating himself in excuses and protestations, the City Sergeant of Richmond made his appearance, a bland, corpulent and affable gentleman who, with a profusion of bows, begged to know when it would be perfectly convenient for me to go to jail. It was then 4 o'clock. I assured him that I had no preference for one hour over another, in such a matter. "Suppose we say 6?" he rejoined, with insinuating hospitality. "Six let it be," I replied. I made my toilette, dined, prepared a small portmanteau of necessaries, and on the stroke of the hour appointed, sallied forth into Main-street with my elaborately civil captor. He conducted me to the Court-house, where he exhibited to me Gov. LETCHER'S warrant for my arrest, reciting in substance that he, the Governor, had reason to suspect me of being an enemy to the Commonwealth of Virginia, as also that he had been requested to hold me a prisoner to meet a requisition about to be made for me by the authorities of South Carolina. Both of these averments, let me remark in passing, as you will see, were stupendously false. But this trifling circumstance did not prevent me from entering, at sundown, on the 24th day of June, the cell of a convicted murderer, in the city prison of Richmond, there to remain, confined in a space eight feet long by six feet wide, until the 20th day of November. What there befell me, and what I was there destined to learn of the character of Southern statesmen, and the organization of Southern society, I must reserve to be related in another letter, begging you to believe me, meanwhile,

Your very faithful servant,

WM. HENRY HURLBERT.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH.

United States vs. Canada.

The grand cricket-match between a selected Eleven of the United States and an Eleven of the Military of Canada was commenced yesterday, the 10th inst., at Hoboken, on the inclosed grounds of the St. George Club, and the result of the first day's play was in favor of the Canadians.

The Canadians arrived on Tuesday evening, and put up at the Brevoort House. The party consists of the following officers of Her British Majesty's service, viz.: Capts. Pemberton, Phillips, Berestord Slade and Bloomfield, and Lieuts. Cholmley, Elphinstone, Hamilton, Patten and Bent. Lord Edward Clinton, too, was one of the players. There are several others who accompanied the party, but the above are the cricketers. The United States Eleven consists of Messrs. Gibbes, Walker, Burnett, Waller, Creighton and H. Wright, of the St. George Club; Sharp, Hudson, Sadlier and Hammond, of the New-York Club, and Stevens, of the Philadelphia Club.

The weather on Wednesday was all that could be desired, and though the ground, from its dry condition, was unusually lively, nevertheless a fine wicket had been pitched.

Tents were erected for the accommodation of the fair sex, of whom a goodly number were present, and the other spectators were duly provided for, the largest assemblage seen on the ground this season being present.

The game began shortly after 11 o'clock, the Canadians going to the bat, they having won the toss. Capt. Phillips and Lieut. Patten were their first representatives, and opened play very soon, at once showing their ability as good run-getters. Before they were parted a score of 38 was obtained. The next two or three wickets then went down rather rapidly, until Capt. Pemberton got in, when he caused the bowlers trouble to get rid of him, and this they failed to do until the last man had failed him. In the interim Lieut. Elphinstone and Capt. Slade had materially assisted in scoring. Messrs. Cholmley, Hamilton and Bloomfield being the unlucky ones who drew blanks.

The style of play shown in batting partook rather of the useful than ornamental order, but nevertheless, it was a very neat display of batting all round. The bowling of Gibbes and Wright of the St. George, was well on the wicket and of good length, and it was well played by their opponents. Not a wide was served, and but few byes, the fielding being very good, though not superior.

At 1:40 P. M. the last wicket fell, the telegraph showing a good total of 104 for the Canadians.

The United States sent in Messrs. Sharp and Waller to the bat at 2 P. M., and Waller and his successor, H. Wright, had been sent to the tent, and Sharp and Hudson were at the bat when the dinner hour arrived, and knife and fork play was the order for the time being. After dinner, Sharp and Hudson resumed operations at the bat, and between them ran up the score to 54 before they were parted. After this the others came in and retired again in short order. Sharp's 20 and Hudson's 19 being the only scores that exceeded an ordinary average. In fact, the batting of the United States Eleven, with these exceptions, was rather medium. True, they had good bowling to contend against, and the best fielding we have seen displayed since the International game. The wicket-keeping was capital, in striking contrast to that on the United States side, and the other positions were equally well attended to. In the second innings of the Canadians, Capt. Slade had scored 14 and Mr. Patten 20, when the time arrived for drawing stumps. This morning play will be resumed at 11 o'clock, and, it is expected, that a fine display of cricketing will be shown in the second innings on each side. The following is the score thus far:

CANADA—FIRST INNINGS.

Capt. Phillips, b. H. Wright	23
Mr. Patten, c. H. Wright, b. Gibbes	15
Mr. Cholmley, b. H. Wright	0
Mr. Elphinstone, b. H. Wright	12
Mr. Hamilton, b. Gibbes	0
Capt. Pemberton, c. H. Wright, b. Gibbes	27
Capt. Beresford, c. Waller, b. H. Wright	5
Mr. Bent, c. Creighton, b. Gibbes	6
Capt. Slade, b. Gibbes	10
Capt. Bloomfield, c. H. Wright, b. Gibbes	0
Lord E. Clinton, not out	0
Byes, 5; leg byes, 1	6
Total	104

UNITED STATES—FIRST INNINGS.

Sharp, c. Bloomfield, b. Cholmley	20
Waller, c. Patten, b. Hamilton	0
H. Wright, run out	2
Hudson, run out	19
Gibbes, c. Bloomfield, b. Cholmley	1
Sadlier, c. Slade, b. Hamilton	0
Creighton, b. Hamilton	4
Walker, b. Hamilton	5
G. Wright, b. Cholmley	4
Stevens, not out	1
Burnett, b. Hamilton	2
Byes, 8; leg byes, 2; no balls, 3	13
Total	71

Campaigning in the Metropolis.

THE TROUBLES AT CAMP SCROGGS—THE VOSBURGH CHASSEURS IN MUTINY—TENTS, BUILDINGS AND ARMS DESTROYED—THE ADVENTURES OF COMPANY D.

The public has already been informed of the serious outbreak at Camp Scroggs, near the Red House, on the Harlem road. The uproar began with a general growl on Monday, when an order to prepare for departure Southward was promulgated without the expected accompaniment of long-delayed and much-needed back pay. On Tuesday the difficulty culminated, and before midnight, resulted in a complete sack of the regimental headquarters, and a promiscuous affray, in which some of the participants passed a disagreeable half-hour.

From some officers and men who were present from the beginning to the close of the disturbances, we have obtained the following statement, which may be relied upon as containing the plain, unvarnished truth. It is to be regretted that any account of this discreditable affair should have been put forth unaccompanied by a history of its causes.

THE OUTBREAK.

An order to "strike tents" had been issued on Monday morning, but that operation was subsequently postponed until Tuesday. On that day, about 10 o'clock in the morning, after the tents had been struck, baggage, &c., packed, men in marching order, and everything ready for a start, three companies—A, C and E—of the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M. were, to the surprise of the entire Fifty-third, marched on the ground. This force proceeded at once to take possession, mounting guard, posting sentries, &c. At this the men of the Fifty-third, who had heretofore been kept quiet, became exasperated, saying that they were amply able to take care of themselves, and neither required nor wished to be placed under outside guard. Still, however, only a little grumbling was heard, and nothing serious took place until about noon—the regular dinner hour—when the men marched to the mess-room, as usual, and to their astonishment, were refused their customary meal. Lieut. WALLACE, of Company D, who was officer of the guard, went into the mess-room to endeavor to procure the men their dinner and to quell the disorder that had resulted from this refusal. He was immediately attacked by some of the rougher privates present, when turning to Second Lieut. GRANVILLE, of his company, he requested him to go and bring up Company D for the protection of his person in the performance of his duty. Lieut. GRANVILLE found the company perfectly sober and orderly at the station where it had been directed by its officers to remain. At the command "Fall in, men!" ranks were instantly formed, and in five minutes' time had marched to the scene of disturbance, where, quietly but firmly, Company D proceeded to disperse the unruly throng and push it back to the parade-ground. The company was then marched to the Colonel's quarters, and there a request was made by Lieut. WALLACE for ammunition, which was afterward furnished at the dock at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, to the extent of two rounds of ball-cartridge per man—the munition boxes, which had already been packed, being reopened for the purpose. The company then returned to headquarters, and was at once placed on guard, remaining there on that service until 8 P. M.; the sentries of the Eighth Regiment also retaining their position as a guard, at the same time, until 6 P. M.

NOTHING TO EAT.

Meanwhile, no dinner or supper was given to the men, some of whom had not even breakfasted, and were nearly famished. Some of the poor fellows had the additional annoyance of beholding the distress of their wives and children, who had come to the camp at an early hour in the morning, expecting to receive, at least a portion of the pay promised to their husbands and fathers, before their departure. About 8 o'clock, P. M., a few loaves of stale bread, left in the mess-room, were distributed, but proved utterly inadequate to the demand of at least 400 hungry mouths. After that hour, the men became still more noisy and ungovernable than they had been at the worst period of the day. Many of them were intoxicated, and the loudest openly threatened to tear down the picket fences, to burn the tents, arms and quarters, including the mess-room and other buildings, and even the Red House itself, and to take the lives of every member of Company D, who still remained quiet and well-behaved. About 9 o'clock, these threats were partially carried into execution. The tents were burned, fences torn down and consumed, the mess-house and guard rooms fired, and a variety of other outrages committed, in the very presence of Col. BUCKINGHAM.

COMPANY D IN DANGER.

Before these disorders had reached their climax, the officers of Company D had formed their men in line and marched them down again to the dock, where they discharged their muskets, which had been loaded during the afternoon. The company was then marched once more up One Hundred and Sixth-street, and when opposite the regimental parade ground, was met by Col. BUCKINGHAM and his Adjutant, who desired to know where the company was going. Capt. Fox replied that he was about to conduct his men to some place where food and shelter could be procured for them. The Colonel, who had but a short time before commended the company for its fidelity and self-denial during the day, now said that he required it to again mount guard, as all the rest of the regiment was unfit at the moment for service. The officers of Company D remonstrated, reminding the Colonel of the severe duty performed all day, and of the infuriate threats made against them by the rest of the corps. The Colonel then withdrew. At this moment Capt. BRUNING, of Company K, stepped up, and in a loud voice said that he would order his company to load and fire, intimating that such would be the consequence if Company D refused to remain and mount guard. This indiscreet threat was responded to by Lieut. WALLACE ordering his men to "load." The command was transmitted by Lieut. GRANVILLE, and obeyed by the company with alacrity.

SUPPER AND BIVOUAC.

Company D then marched off the ground, and down Third-avenue to Madison-square, (Twenty-third-street,) where it bivouacked for the night. Two highly respectable citizens of the neighborhood, hearing that the soldiers were without food, as well as destitute of shelter, at once made arrangements at the restaurant on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, where a comfortable supper was provided, and gratefully partaken of by the men. The night was passed in the open air on the bivouac ground, and in the morning the same kind friends sent a basket of fresh bread and a pan of butter to the company for their breakfast. About 7 o'clock the little army marched down to the Park Barracks where it is at present quartered awaiting Gov. MORGAN'S order for its departure for the seat of war.

CONDITION OF THE REGIMENT.

The Fifty-third Regiment, or Vosburgh Chasseurs, has been in process of organization about eight months, during which time only one payment of $13 has been made. But as that sum was the amount that should have been paid to the men when they were first mustered into the service, it was deemed very tardy and insufficient. This payment only occurred about a week ago. Meanwhile, some 1,500 names of recruits have been entered for the Regiment, but owing to the total absence of pay, the men from time to time deserted, until, on the day of the disturbance, it counted only about 500 rank and file. A majority of these are married men, and the non-compliance of those in authority with the promises held out to them, has plunged their families into profound distress. It is supposed that despair at the prospect of leaving all this misery at home, aggravated by the usual emotions of such a moment, made them reckless on the day of ordered departure. At present the condition of the corps is deplorable. Their headquarters are a scene of riot and desolation, their officers disheartened and bewildered, the men have scattered far and wide, and not one whole company remaining together. Company D is the only one continuing under discipline.

The Soldier's Hospital on David's Isla

ITS LOCATION, DIMENSIONS, AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT—PERFECT HARMONY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTAL AND VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT—ACCOMMODATIONS PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE—WHAT IT HAS, AND WHAT IT NEEDS—EXPRESS ACCOMMODATIONS, ETC., ETC.

The Government Hospital for sick and wounded soldiers, established during the past season on David's Island, is getting to be an institution of such magnitude and importance as to deserve a more extended notice than it has yet received from the public Press. Already the largest in the United States, its accommodations are rapidly increasing, and its location sanitary advantages, and general management, are such as to justly entitle it to the distinction of being in every respect a model institution of its kind.

David's Island (named after its owner, Mr. DAVID,) is located in Long Island Sound, opposite the village of Flushing, and about twenty-five miles from New-York. It contains, at high tide, about eighty-five acres, and previous to being leased to the Government, was used as a pasture ground, and had upon it only one dwelling—a spacious country mansion, now occupied by the military commandant, surgeons and doctors. It has a rocky foundation, affording abundance of pure water, its air is salubrious, and the surrounding scenery is unsurpassed in beauty.

In April last the Island was leased to the Government for five years, at an annual rent of $2,000, and on the 23d of May preparations were completed for the reception of soldiers, at which date 200 invalids were removed thither. From that time to the present the accommodations have been rapidly increased, until there are now some 2,500 soldiers on the Island, and preparations are nearly completed to receive 1,100 more. The Government has spent about $200,000 in the erection of buildings, draining, digging wells &c.; and a careful inspection of the numerous structures, and the large amount of work performed, would satisfy the most testy grumbler that the money had been economically expended. The buildings are arranged in rows, with ample streets between, and are all painted white, with green blinds, presenting a neat, comfortable, and tidy appearance. There are 20 hospitals, or pavilions, as they are called, and 10 mess-rooms—the latter standing at intervals between the pavilions. The pavilions are 250 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 20 feet high, with ample ventilation at the top. The mess rooms are 85 feet long, and of the same width and height as the pavilions. At one end of each mess room is a kitchen capable of cooking for 160 persons, and in addition to these is a general kitchen, capable of cooking for 2,000 persons, and a bakery which can turn out 3,000 loaves of bread per day. Besides these, are three other kitchens for the volunteer associations, of which more anon. A large centre building is also being erected, and nearly completed, for the accommodation of the officers in charge of the Island, surgeons, apothecaries, clerks, &c. In addition to these buildings, which are all well built substantial structures, are 250 hospital tents with board floors, each accommodating 10 patients.

The military commandant of the Island is Capt. E. C. MORGAN, of the regular army, and the hospitals are under the charge of Dr. J. SIMONS, also of the regular army, who is Surgeon-in-Chief, and Dr. E. LEE JONES, of the volunteer service. Each hospital or pavilion also has its separate doctor, and the entire medical corps is composed of men skilled in their profession, and constant and faithful in their attendance.

Thus much for the Government provisions for the welfare of the sick and wounded soldier; but there is another feature in the hospital none the less comforting to the poor invalid, and for which he is even more grateful—a feature which redounds to the credit of our common humanity, while it reflects the highest honor upon the noble army of sympathetic and kind-hearted women who originated and still carry it forward. This is the volunteer department of the hospital, and its labor is a labor of love. As before stated, there are three volunteer kitchens from which delicacies are furnished to the patients, such as no Government, however generous it may be, has ever yet put down in the soldiers' bill of fare. One of these kitchens is occupied by an association of ladies from Yonkers, another by the ladies of New-Rochelle and Glen Cove, and the third by the ladies of Pelham, Brooklyn and New-York. Soon after the hospital was established, and before accommodations had been completed for the convenient working of volunteer associations, there was some clashing between the Government employes and the volunteers, but now each have their appropriate quarters assigned to them, as well as their appropriate sphere of operations, and the utmost harmony prevails. Both of the surgeons in command, as well as the doctors, freely express their obligations to the ladies who conduct the volunteer department, and the happy smiles and cheerful looks which light up the countenances of the poor soldiers as these ministering angels pass through the hospital wards, show plainly enough how fully and how gratefully they appreciate their services.

The articles from the volunteer kitchens are dispensed only on the written orders of the surgeons and doctors, so that there can be no complaint of interference with the physician's regimen, or that the patient was killed by too much "stuffing."

To show what drafts the doctors find it convenient to make upon the ladies' larder, we give below a list of dishes dispensed from the Yonkers Kitchen on Sunday last:

Toast, 400 plates; jelly, 18 plates; baked apples, 100; roast beef, 35 plates; roast chicken, 40 plates; beef tea, 30 bowls; chicken broth, 18 bowls; tea, 202 cups; bread pudding, 70 plates; rice pudding, 28 plates; custard, 10 plates; corn bread and mush, 14 plates; gruel, 14 bowls; scalded milk, 8 bowls; crackers, 12 plates; biscuit, 120; hash, 36 plates; squash, 10 plates; corn-starch, 20 plates; peaches, 20; oranges, 25; lemons, 12; pears, 10; stewed do., 30; clam broth, 8 bowls; bread and milk, 8 bowls; potatoes, 10; milk punch, 200 tumblers; pickles, 12.

The above is only one of the volunteer kitchens for one day, and is exclusive of the large number of articles of clothing that are distributed daily.

The amount of good accomplished by these volunteer associations, acting systematically and under proper regulations, and harmoniously coöperating with the Government officers in charge, as they now do at this hospital, is incalculable. Much might be said, and deservedly, of the self-sacrificing labors of the noble women who spend their days and nights, for weeks together, in superintending their several departments and administering to the wants of the poor soldiers; but, to such as they, deeds of charity bring their own reward and need no trumpeting. Suffice it to say that they are ladies who move in the best society of their respective localities, and who cheerfully leave homes of comfort and ease to carry gladness and joy to the feverish couch of their country's defenders. From the prayers of the dying soldier in their behalf, and from the blessings of the living, they receive their reward.

It need hardly be said that those volunteer associations require large and constant supplies in the way of contributions, and that they appeal in the strongest language to the public for aid. The women are doing their part, and more; and it is for the benevolent male public to see that they do not lack for material. Arrangements are about being made by which all contributions for either of the associations can be left at the offices of WESTCOTT'S City Express, whence they will be dispatched to the Island. The Government boat, the *Washington Irving*, leaves the Battery from the north side of Castle Garden every morning at 9½ o'clock, and, when it is convenient, articles may be sent to the boat by the donor from 8½ o'clock to the hour of starting.

Yesterday, the patriotic fruit dealers of Washington Market sent up fifteen or twenty baskets of peaches, which were distributed among the soldiers by Rev. Mr. J. S. HOLMES, of the Pierrepont Baptist Church, Brooklyn, who has spent his entire Summer vacation on the island, administering to the wants of the soldiers, and to whom the citizens of Brooklyn can apply for full information as to the character of the volunteer department of the hospital, and the kind of contributions needed. Donors can rely on their contributions being faithfully and economically dispensed.

There is one thing greatly needed at the island, and the want of which, if it is suffered to continue, may yet result in terrible disaster. There is no fire-engine of any description on the island, and the buildings being entirely of wood, there is imminent danger of a conflagration, which, if it should take place, must inevitably result in great loss of life. It is the duty of the Government to supply this want, and we were glad to hear yesterday that steps were to be taken immediately to procure a steam fire-engine.

Another thing lacking on the island is music. The soldiers frequently express a desire to hear some of the patriotic airs which they were accustomed to hear in the field. If some of our City bands would make an occasional excursion to the island, and give the poor fellows a serenade, they would find an audience of eager and grateful listeners, to whom they would render a patriotic service.

Native Wines for Hospital Use.

HOME-MADE HOSPITAL STORES.

At a time when so many thousands of our sick and wounded soldiers appeal to our sympathies for aid, and when the resources of the whole country are drawn upon to supply their wants, every article of large consumption in our hospitals becomes a matter of serious consideration. The ingenuity and industry of the North have proven to be quite equal to the task of supplying nearly every necessary substance used by the surgeon or physician, with the exception of those rare drugs which are the growth of other climes only. All the ordinary articles of hospital use we can ourselves furnish, by far the greater proportion of them of better confection too than those imported from abroad. This discovery has been fully made since the beginning of the present war, whose ravages are still daily revealing to us fresh capacities and resources, the existence of which was only conjectured or hoped for before.

Among the supplies there is one class that has been forced upon our attention by the frequent mention of them in the accounts recently published of the capture of hospital stores by the rebels, and in the statements made of stores forwarded by charitable Northern Committees to the vicinity of our late battle fields. We refer to the wines, brandies, and other spirituous liquors, for hospital purposes, which are necessarily consumed in such important quantities; and in scanning the list of our home-made articles, we have more than once surmised that, in this weighty item, the Government and the people of the Union could be as independent of foreign aid as in the many other things we now draw from our own fields and gardens. There has not been so much affection shown to us by our foreign friends that we need omit this consideration from the series of reflections suggested by our present great struggle.

It is well known to every intelligent citizen, that for some years past many of the Western and Middle States have been producing most excellent wines and brandies from the native grape. The Catawba wines of Ohio, and the Isabella of Missouri, have already obtained wide circulation and repute, and, from year to year, the quality of the product has been improved until it has now reached a very high pitch of perfection. For several years, the reports of the American Pharmaceutical Association have declared that chemical analysis proves the wine and brandy produced from the indigenous Catawba grape, now raised so extensively in the West, to be quite equal to the best sherry and French brandy, or *Spiritus Vini Gallici*, prescribed in the National Parmacopeia, which, by the way, adopts it from the English Pharmacopeia.

The Medical Purveyor of New-York has, upon special request, furnished many of our army surgeons with the native wine and brandy, and they have reported on them so favorably that it would seem only necessary to make known to all the fact that we have of our own production, a cheap and perfect substitute for two such valuable and costly articles.

The benefits that would accrue to our domestic trade from the general use of the native commodity are too apparent to require enumeration. The saving of expense to the Government is equally obvious, but the ready and abundant relief to the suffering thousands who crowd our hospitals is the highest consideration of all. It would be an agreeable and not unpoetic fitness of things, that, discarding foreign adulterations, our sick and wounded soldiers should drink in strength and healing from the exuberant juices of the very soil they have struggled to defend.

A Loyal Bee-Hive.

The indefatigable daughters of this threatened Union, that are putting through matters for the creature comfort of our soldiers, at No. 11 Cooper Union, certainly have earned for their place of business the above title. Ten or fifteen ladies, assisted by the manual labor of several of the sterner sex, have, during the last ten days, unpacked, repacked and sent off to our army hospitals, no less than five hundred boxes of stores and clothing. The neglected few who were left upon the field of Bull Run, in the confusion of affairs, were first relieved by aid received through the Sanitary Commission, from the various *country societies* of our own State. These country associations have never shown so much interest as at present, when the most urgent demand is made upon their sympathy and active coöperation. On Saturday last 79 boxes were received at No. 11, and an average of 60 have arrived every day since. Applications are constantly being made to the Executive Committee by persons resident of the adjacent counties, to suggest ways by which associate organizations may be formed in their neighborhoods. It would seem that the country is alive with sympathy, and aroused to any extent of self-sacrifice for our noble cause and suffering heroes.

The supplies of last week, consisting of three hundred boxes of hospital stores, were sent to Washington, and will be dispensed to the invalid soldiers now occupying its vicinity. The two hundred boxes which have been sent off this week, go to furnish a much needed demand existing at the Portsmouth Grove Hospital, near Newport, R. I., where two thousand five hundred men claim sympathy and aid.

A pleasant feature of their onerous duties is recognized by the ladies, in the acceptance of sundry little mysterious boxes and packages, hurriedly deposited upon their shelves, as the stream of business men pours down-town of a morning. Upon opening these unpretending parcels, a single shirt, or pair of socks, or drawers, appears, or perhaps a knot of well-picked lint, the work of a family evening circle.

Such offerings are more than welcome, and are not undervalued by the list of names with generous sums attached, which happen along much after the same fashion. A group of patriotic girls, who described themselves as occupied all day at necessary tasks, craved privilege of assisting by their *nightly* labor, and were given material for picking into lint. Nurses have also volunteered, and it would be well for such as possess qualifications for the office, to hold themselves in readiness, for their services may, unhappily, be needed sooner than we think. The recent unexpected demand in that department has determined the registration committee to observe unceasing vigilance, in securing suitable persons to fill the posts at their command. Let none forget the pressing needs of this, our truly-named "Relief Association."

The National War Committee.

THE PROPOSITION TO RAISE 50,000 MEN FOR GEN. FREMONT DOES NOT MEET THE APPROVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

A secret meeting of the National War Committee was held in the City Hall, yesterday, Mayor **Opdyke** in the Chair, during which the correspondence between the Mayor and Gen. **Fremont** in regard to the proposed raising of 50,000 men, to be placed under the command of Gen. **Fremont**, was submitted. Gen. **Fremont**, it appears, expressed his willingness to accept the proposed command, but the Secretary of War, in a letter in reply to the resolutions of the Committee, says that the raising of volunteers has been assigned to the Governors of the States, and no other officer could be allowed to interfere with his authority.

The District-Attorney's Office.

The case of the prize-schooner *Shark* was summed up, and concluded by Mr. **Upton**, before Hon. Judge **Betts**, and submitted. This concludes all the preliminary portion of the trial.

The new Collectors and Assessors under the General Tax Law have all at length taken the oath, filed their bonds and received their commissions. Still, there is great, even unaccountable delay in organizing and proceeding to business. The public is eagerly waiting to be taxed. Suspense is worse than the infliction.

Unusual quiet reigns in the Mayor's Office, and the City Inspector's and Street Commissioner's Departments. The universal preoccupation of all minds by the rumors of the war, seems to obliterate everything else, and the moral condition of the City is evidently improving.

The Comptroller's Office.

Recruiting, under the new inducements held out by the City Corporation, has at length become very brisk indeed, and the applications for the $50 bounty at the Comptroller's office have risen to an average of 150 per diem. Such, at least, has been the rate for the last two days, and the whole number of recipients now amounts to about 400, making the sum disbursed already run up to $20,000. The operations of the war and the bounty system seem to have swallowed up all minor routine business.

The Croton Aqueduct Department.

All goes well with our splendid new Reservoir. From the moment the water was turned into it, there has not been a break or hindrance in the stream which is pouring in at the rate of a foot of bulk per diem. Both sections of the Reservoir should hold a billion gallons of water, the maximum height of the fluid allowed in the calculation being 36 feet. One section now contains 15 feet of the sparkling element, and there being perfect assurance that all the arrangements are complete, both sections will speedily be filled.

The Delancey-street Explosion—A Wicked Verdict.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is your engineering editor satisfied with the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Delancey-street boiler explosion? Censurable—not "censured," as you have it in the heading—they say those two men, firemen and engineer, are censurable. That is cool; but we must recollect that we kill men by the thousand in these bellicose times.

Look the new law over. It was advertised from 1st to 5th May last in your paper. Do you not think those boilers ought to have some of the apparatuses, appliances, &c., there spoken of for limiting pressure, something better than a sticking safety-valve? Is there nothing better? Is there no contrivance for protecting against low water? I am sure I have seen a number of that sort of thing. Censurable! Is that all? If I cause the death of three men by laying a log on a railroad track can I get off by being declared censurable? How many degrees from that sort of culpability is the crime of the two men, fireman and engineer, of I. M. **Singer** & Co.? Not many, as I believe.

Respectfully,

Sept. 9, 1862. K. G.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Board met yesterday, but transacted no business of public importance. The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the Commissioners' affairs to the 10th inst:

Number of emigrants arrived to Sept. 3, 1862.. 52,410
Number of emgrants arrived since, to 10th..... 1,109
Total.. 53,519
To same date in 1861........................... 55,701
Number of inmates in Institution, Ward's Island: 1862, 633; 1861, 884; 1860, 746; 1859, 732.
Balance Jan. 1, 1862 .... $3,815 05
Aggregate receipts to Sept. 3..$127,480 08
Received since to Sept. 10, for commutation of passengers, &c...................... 4,538 86—132,018 94
Total.................................... $135,833 99
Disbursements as per previous account to Sept. 3 .... 115,217 30
Balance in Bank $20,616 69

List of United States Navy Vessels.—Messrs. **E. & G. W. Blunt** have published a complete list of vessels belonging to the United States Navy, with the signal letters by which they are distinguished in the commercial code of signals for the use of all nations. The catalogue contains names never previously published, and swells up to Homeric dimensions.

A New Organization for Aiding Military Sufferers.—A large number of influential ladies, members of the New-Jerusalem Church of this city, held a meeting yesterday in Twenty-fifth street. Their purpose is to associate themselves for immediate and future usefulness to the sick and wounded, now crowding our military hospitals. The atendance was full, and great unanimity of feeling prevailed. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Mr. **Silver**, after which the Constitution was read by Mr. **Sullivan**, an active member of the Church. A President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer were elected, who, together with the several committees, will enter at once upon their official duties. The Visiting Committee will go to the various institutions where sick soldiers are confined, and, if possible, gain a correct idea of their actual necessities; when they will make it their especial duty to supply such articles of clothing and comfort as appear to be most called for. They adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. This infant enterprise of a thorough going people, will not be overlooked by any and all who, by act or word, would encourage loyal sympathizers.

The $7,000 Burglary in Warren-street.—Detective **Philip Farley** has, by his industry and energy, succeeded in recovering all of the goods stolen from the store of **E. H. Arnold** & Co., No. 81 Warren-street, and through that officer's efforts the burglar was arrested, and is now held in the Tombs for trial. Yesterday the reward previously offered by the firm was paid over to that officer. The latter immediately donated the sum of $100 to the Third Regiment of the Metropolitan Brigade, whereupon the following resolution was passed by the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Detective Officer **Philip Farley**, for his donation of $100, in aid of the Metropolitan Guard.

Mr. **Farley** is certainly entitled to great credit for the skill and energy displayed by him during the last ten days, in ferreting out this bold and extensive burglary. The result could only be attained by the most sleepless watchfulness during all the days and nights which have intervened since the burglary was committed.

Another Victim of the Delancey-street Explosion.—**William Ford**, the acting engineer in the establishment of I. M. **Singer** & Co. at the time of the boiler explosion there on Saturday morning last, died on Tuesday at the New-York Hospital from the effects of scalds and other injuries received at the time of that disaster. Coroner **Wildey** held an inquest upon his body, and a verdict was rendered in conformity to the facts of the case, all of which have been published in the **Times**. It will be remembered that **Ford** is one of the persons whom the jury, by their verdict rendered on Monday, censured for not having made a thorough examination of the boilers and their connections, after having been informed by the private watchman of their condition during the night previous.

Disturnell's Army Map.—Mr. J. **Disturnell**, of No. 337 Broadway, has just issued a new and comprehensively detailed army map, showing the battle-fields, fortifications and places of interest on and near the Potomac River. The National Capital, its defences, its more immediate neighbors and the various routes leading to them, are remarkably well and with correctness set down. Rockville, Poolesville, Darnestown and Seneca are also, with their vicinities, properly designated; while, with singular infelicity, that part of Maryland right north of these points and east of the upper bend of the Potomac, where for the time being our intensest interest lies, is obscured by a neat shield, on which is emblazoned the type, character and advertisement of the map. Otherwise it could not well be bettered.

Creature Comforts.—In compliance with the call of the Local Sanitary Association at Washington, the good people of Boston secured the services of twenty-eight experienced nurses for the hospitals at the Capital. They were provided abundantly with clothing and necessaries, and sent to Washington. They reached this City Tuesday, *via* the Fall River line, and went on to the scene of their labors in the 7 A. M. train.

Correction.—We are requested by the brother of Miss **Doritt**, a notice of whose death was inserted in this column on the morning of the 4th, to print the following correction: In the case of **Mary Ann Doritt**, who died the 2d of this month at the house of her brother-in-law, No. 124 West Thirty-fourth-street, there was nothing more "mysterious" in it than in any other where they die in a fit, which was the case in this instance.

Serious Assault and Robbery.—Mr. **Wm. Marks**, of No. 565 Eighth-avenue, while standing in front of his store at the above number, Tuesday, was assaulted, knocked down and robbed, by three men, of the sum of $6 in money, and a gold breastpin valued at $27. One of the robbers, named **James McManus**, was arrested and committed to prison; the others made their escape.

BROOKLY NEWS.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment.—This regiment, familiarly known to our citizens as the Second Senatorial Regiment, received orders yesterday to proceed to the seat of war forthwith. The day previous the officers and men were formally mustered into the service by the United States mustering officer, Major **Jones**. The companies averaged eighty-two men each, making a total of 820, exclusive of officers. The uniforms and equipments were distributed yesterday afternoon, and every arrangement was made to start at once. The Union Ferry Company generously offered the use of one of their boats, by which the regiment will be conveyed to the foot of Canal-street, New-York, where they are to embark on an ocean steamer. They were to have left last evening, but were unable to get away. They will embark this morning. The following is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, Anthony Conk; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel H. Roberts; Major, Andrew Morris: Adjutant, John H. Styles; Quartermaster, P. H. O'Bierne; Surgeon, J. H. Thompson; First Assistant-Surgeon, Dr. Watson; Second Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Burt.

Captains—Co A, Bogart; Co. B, Tawney; Co. C, Dawson; Co D, Rodgers; Co. E, H. W. Phillips; Co. F, Perry; Co. G, Jones; Co. H, Fitzpatrick; Co. I, B. Phillips; Co. K, Mulcahey.

A Child Accidentally Poisoned by its Mother.—Coroner **Norris** held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an infant, one year of age, the daughter of Mrs. **Mary Ann McDonald**, residing at the corner of Main and Water streets, which died from the effects of poison accidentally administered. The child was ill, and the servant was directed to pour out a teaspoonfull of the tincture of rhubarb from a vial on the bureau. There was another vial containing tincture of iron, from which the spoon was filled and handed to the mother, who gave it to the infant. The mistake was discovered immediately afterward, but too late to be of any avail. The infant died in a few hours thereafter. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Accidentally Killed by Falling from a Carriage.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner **Norris**, at No. 51 South Third-street, Eastern District, upon the body of a boy named **Elliott Sellick**, who died from the effect of injuries sustained by falling out of a carriage. The boy accompanied his mother to Stamford, Conn., on a visit; and a few days since, while riding with his brother and another lad, they commenced pulling each other, and **Elliott**, in trying to get out of the way, fell over the back part of the vehicle. He struck his head upon a stone, causing concussion of the brain, resulting in death shortly thereafter. The body was brought to this City for interment. A verdict of accidental death, from injuries sustained, was rendered by the jury.

Drowned at Coney Island.—About 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Dr. R. A. **Eaton**, residing at No. 349 Carlton-avenue, was drowned while bathing off **Wyckoff's** Hotel, at Coney Island. The decased had been in the habit of visiting the Island every Tuesday, with his wife, for the purpose of bathing, but on this occasion Mrs. E. declined to go. The deceased entered the water alone, and when out a considerable distance, cried to those on the beach to come for God's sake and save him. Shortly after, he sunk, and was taken out to sea by the tide, which was fast rising at the time. Boats were procured as speedily as possible, but the body could not be discovered. It is supposed that he was seized with cramps, to which he was subject, and although he was a good swimmer, was unable to save himself.

Annual Exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society.—The Twenty-first Annual Exhibition of this Society, will be held on Friday and Saturday of next week, upon the Fashion Pleasure Grounds, Newtown, L. I. This is the well-known race course, and contains seats for 15,000 persons. The premiums offered by the Society this year exceed $2,000, and the competition is open to all the States and Canada. Free passes are furnished to exhibitors over the ferries and railroads leading to the Pleasure Grounds. There will doubtless be a large attendance.

The Enrollment in this City—Notice to Patriotic Citizens.—Mr. **Anthon**, Judge Advocate General, announces that the enrollment for the City of Brooklyn is nearly complete, and he requests all patriotic citizens to notify the enrolling officer at the Academy of Music, of any omissions that may be within their knowledge. The draft is at hand and every citizen is interested in complying with this request.

Supposed Suicide.—A German woman, aged about 38 years, called at the house of **Louis Krumbach**, corner of Third-avenue and Twenth-fourth-street, on Tuesday night, and engaged as a servant. After tea, she went out, and was seen no more. Next morning, her body was discovered in the river. Her name was not ascertained. It is supposed that she committed suicide. Coroner **Norris** summoned a jury, who brought in a verdict of "Found drowned."

Found Dead in the Street.—About 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, the body of a man was found lying on the corner of Flushing-avenue and Canton-street. It was at first thought that he had been murdered, but as no marks of violence were to be seen, it is supposed that death was caused by congestion of the brain. The name of deceased was ascertained to be **Patrick Johnson**.

A Sword for Rear-Admiral Foote.—A number of the friends of Rear-Admiral **Foote** have made arrangements to present him with a splendid sword on behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn, as a token of their appreciation of the services he rendered to the nation on the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers. The sword is on exhibition at the office of the Home Life Insurance Office, No. 16 Court-street.

The Thirteenth Regiment Militia.—This regiment, which returned from a three-month's campaign on Monday of last week, are ordered to assemble at the City Armory, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., to be mustered out of the United States service.

Naval Intelligence.

Work on the new iron-clad vessel and the new side-wheel steamer, which were some time since ordered to be built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has been suspended for the present, no orders having been received from the National Capital to push them ahead. The keel-blocks of the latter were laid and everything was ready to proceed with the hull.

One of the largest detachments of sailors sent for many years from any one receiving ship was dispatched from the *Ohio*, at Boston, on Friday last on secret service. They "went South," and numbered nearly 600, that is all that can be printed about them at present. There are now crews for several men-of-war at the disposal of the commandants of the different Navy-yards.

The court-martial on Lieut.-Commander **Barrett** reassembled yesterday. It adjourned on Saturday. Several witnesses have been examined, and their testimony taken down for transmission to Washington. The accused is not in close custody, being only required to report himself when wanted at the yard. The Court will finish the case this week.

The United States steamer *Daylight* sailed from this port on Monday with sealed orders, and returned yesterday "out of order." She was overhauled at once, and will be at sea this evening again. This is the second vessel that has had to return within a few days, the *Flambeau* also having had to come back.

The following is a statement of affairs at the Philadelphia Navy-yard:

The revenue steamer *Water Witch* is now lying in the stream, opposite the Navy-yard. All her repairs have been completed, and she is nearly ready for sea. The gunboat *Potomska* is also opposite the yard. The gunboats *Wissahickon* and *Mohican* lie at the lower pier of the yard, both entirely dismantled. The *Mohican* has received her masts. A large amount of work has been performed on the *Wissahickon*, but much still remains to be done before she is ready for sea. The *Quaker City*, the *Jamestown*, and the *Augusta* still lie in the stream. The *Juniata* is alongside the *New Ironsides*, at the main pier. She is nearly ready for service. She was launched last March, and has been over six months under the workmen's hands.

The new gunboat *Monongahela* is now on the sectional docks of the yard. She will be coppered and her propeller will be attached, when she will be hauled off, and the gunboat *Augusta* placed upon them. The *New Ironsides* will leave in a few days. Her masts have been put in their positions, and the spars and rigging have all been swung. She presents a better appearance than she formerly did without any rigging whatever. The *Shenandoah* also prospers finely in the upper ship-house. She has been nearly all planked, and the interior is receiving the attentions of the workmen. She will probably be launched at the end of the present month.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Hon. John H. McCunn, City Judge.

AN INTERESTING FEMALE IN AN INTERESTING CASE—A NICE QUESTION OF IDENTITY—THE PROSECUTOR TOO CERTAIN.

Ann Keyser was placed at the bar this morning charged with robbing a man named James Brennan, on the night of the 19th of July last. The developments of the case were as follows: It appeared that Brennan had lately come from Cuba, and on the night in question visited Niblo's Theatre. As he came out, he saw a very interesting looking lady standing on the sidewalk, whose acquaintance he cultivated. After some pleasant conversation with her, she extended to him a polite and most pressing invitation to accompany her to her residence in Howard-street, which he accepted. Brennan wore a leather belt around his waist containing some seven whole, and three half-doubloons, together with some other change, and when he retired that night the lady attended him. After a pleasant night's repose, he awoke in the morning and found that his lady friend had arisen before him, probably to take an early morning's airing, and that he was minus his belt and doubloons, and it occurred to his mind that his lady friend must have become the custodian of his treasure, and as she did not return he concluded she had appropriated it to her own use. He thereupon sought the aid of the police, and the lady was arrested. In testifying to her identity he was very minute, and said she was five feet three inches in height, with short, brown hair, about thirty-two years of age, and wore a light shawl, but this did not at all answer to the appearance of Ann, who was a woman a little over four feet high, with deep, liquid blue eyes, hair long and black as a ravens, with a skin as white as alabaster, about twenty-two years of age, dressed very neatly, and was altogether a most lady-like and intelligent person. Besides, a witness was placed on the stand, who swore that on the night in question Ann wore a black silk mantilla. Judge **McCunn**, in charging the jury, said that since he had presided on the bench, he always considered it his duty to charge the jury, upon a well-settled rule of law in criminal cases, that where there was any reasonable doubt on the minds of the jury in regard to the guilt of the prisoner, the poor prisoner should be entitled to the benefit of such doubt. And he was quite sure the jury would agree with him in such a case as this, where the complainant places himself on a level with the prisoner—a poor, weak and lonely woman—the rule should be strictly applied. The jury entirely agreed with Judge **McCunn**, for after they had retired for about two minutes, they returned with a verdict of acquittal.

C. S. Spencer, Esq., for prisoner; Wm. Stuart, Assistant District Attorney, for the people.

Collection of Demands Against Ships—When the Sheriff is Entitled to Poundage.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

The Allaire Works vs. *The Steamer Hu Quang*, &c.—In this case an attachment was issued by the plaintiff, under the Revised Statutes and the Session Laws of 1860, entitled, "Of proceedings for collections of demands against ships and vessels," to collect the sum of $16,622 93 against the steamer *Hu Quang*. This attachment was delivered to the Sheriff, and one of his deputies seized the steamer, which was about to proceed to sea, and placed her in the care of keepers, &c. Subsequently the ship was bonded under the statute, and was discharged by an order of the Court on payment of the Sheriff's fees.

The Sheriff's bill included a charge of $211 91 as poundage, to which charge plaintiffs' counsel objected, and required the Sheriff to have the same taxed by the Court. The Sheriff assented, and the matter was taken before Justice **Moncrief**.

Counsel for the Sheriff contended that, where the Sheriff levies an attachment upon the property of a debtor, or to secure a lien, and the party in whose favor the attachment issues secures his debt or lien by compromise, or receiving a bond as security for the debt or lien, the Sheriff is entitled to his poundage and all other fees allowed by statute for collecting an execution. Plaintiffs' counsel contended that poundage should not be allowed in this case.

The Court held that, as it appeared the plaintiff had taken ample security for the payment of his claim for which the attachment issued, the Sheriff was entitled to his poundage. The charges were, therefore, held to be correct.

W. A. Armstrong for plaintiff; R. H. Shannon for Sheriff.

Judgment—Satisfaction—Supplementary Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Henry W. Ward vs. *Elisha Ruckman and Welcome R. Beebe*.—The plaintiff obtained a judgment for $600 against the defendants as principal and surety, and execution was issued thereon against Beebe. On the return of the execution unsatisfied, the plaintiff obtained an order to examine Beebe on supplementary proceedings, returnable the 5th inst. On the return day, counsel appeared for Beebe and made objections to the order, which the Court overruled, whereupon plaintiff's counsel moved for an attachment to issue against Beebe for contempt of Court in failing to appear and submit to an examination. The Court granted an order to show cause, returnable the 7th inst., but after the service of such order and before the return day the defendant applied to the Court, and on an affidavit made by himself, as the attorney of his codefendant, Ruckman, that Ruckman had, some time since, obtained a judgment against Ward, the plaintiff, in another proceeding, asked for an order directing him, Beebe, to pay to the Sheriff the amount of that judgment, under the provisions of section 293 of the Code. The Court granted the order, and Beebe paid the amount of such previous judgment to the Sheriff. On the return day of the order to show cause, adjourned from the 7th to the 10th inst., the defendant, Beebe, appeared and offered to pay the balance of the judgment, on being credited with his payments to the Sheriff under the order of the Court abovementioned.

Plaintiff's counsel objected to this on the ground, first, that the section under which the order was granted was merely auxiliary to section 292, authorizing supplementary proceedings, and gave the Court no jurisdiction in a case of this kind; second, that this judgment is against Ruckman, as well as against Beebe, and in paying the previous judgment, the defendants are paying money into their own pocket; it is simply a set off; third, that Beebe in paying the Sheriff, violated an injunction contained in the order for the examination not to dispose of his property, and was therefore now in contempt. After argument, the Judge took the papers.

J. T. Williams for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Beebe for defendant in person.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Doughty vs. *Campbell, &c.*—Order granted.
Brewer vs. *Cumming.*—Motion granted.
Munroe vs. *Cumming.*—Motion granted.
Hieves vs. *Kingsland.*—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 10, 1862.

$13,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou. 100	36 Bank of Commerce. 90½
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ½ y'ly. 97¾	50 Metropolitan Bank. 98
15,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou. 88¾	79,000 American Gold...118¾
10,000 do b5 88½	20,000 do 118⅝
50,000 Tr. 7 3.10 ₩ cent. Notes 103	20 Del. & H. Can. Co. 100½
2,000 do. ind. small. 102¼	100 Pac. Mail St. Co. 110½
7,500 do 103¼	50 do 110⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer. 98¼	275 do 111
4,000 Mo. St. 6s 46½	100 Hud. Riv. R. 51¾
3,000 do 46½	200 do 52
9,000 do 46⅝	50 Harlem R. 16
2,000 Cal. State 7s.....100	500 N. Y. Cen. R. 94
2,000 Cal. Lge. Bds., 7s. 99½	1100 do 94¼
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s....104¼	70 do 94⅛
20,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83. 102	900 Erie Railway..........38
4,000 E. R. 4th M. B. 95	350 Erie R. Pref..........69
2,000 B. N. Y. & E 1st M. 90¼	750 Mich. Cen. R..........68¼
5,000 Hud. 1st M. Bds...112	100 do s10 68¾
1,000 do 111¾	25 do 68½
1,000 H. R. R. Con. Bd.. 90½	50 M. S. & N. I. R. 31½
3,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. Skg. F. Bds. 112	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 63
5,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. b. 111	50 do 62¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m .. 89½	60 Panama Railroad..140½
3,900 Chi. & N. W. Int. b. 83	20 do 140
2,000 Chi. & N. W. as. b. 51	12 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 62½
7,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m. 29½	200 do 62¾
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m... 91	247 do 63
5,000 C. & Tol. s f. b.... 97	50 do 63½
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st mtg..........s15 94¼	200 Clev. & Pitts. R. 24½
5,000 do 94½	300 do 24¾
15,000 do 94½	30 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 121
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m 58	500 Clev. & Toledo R 54
	100 Chic. Burln & Q. R. 85½
	25 P. Ft. W. & C. R. ... 38
	50 Tol. & W. Pref. ... 46

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '88. Reg. 99¾	150 N. Y. Cen. R. 94¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81.. Cou. 100	50 do s30 94
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou. 89	200 Erie R. Pref.....b30 69¾
3,000 U. S. 6s '68. Cou. 97½	500 do 69
700 Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.. 103¼	50 do s10 69½
4,300 do .... End.. 102	50 Hud River R, .. b30 52
2,000 Mo. State 6s..... 46⅝	200 Reading R.......b30 59½
1,000 do 46½	100 do 59⅝
5,000 Erie R. 1st m. b. 113	200 Mich. Cen. R..........68¾
5,000 E. R. R. 3d M. bs '83 102	100 do 68⅞
10,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1 M 95	150 M. S. & N. I. R..... 31½
2,000 Pits. F. W. & C. 2M. 81	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 63½
5,000 Clev. & Pitts. 1st M 98	200 do b30 64
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1 M. 69¾	290 do 63¾
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m. 30	400 Clev. & Pitts. R. 24¾
2,000 Mil. & P. du Ch. 1 m 97	25 do 24½
14 Tradesmen's Bank 101	60 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 122
10,000 Am. Gold..........118⅝	1300 do 54
10,000 do b3. 118¾	50 Chic. & R. I. R..... 67¾
50 Pa. M. S. S. Co. s10. 111	500 Erie Railroad..........38¼
100 Mill. & Pr. du Ch. R. 33½	400 do 38½
200 Cleve. & Tol. R... s10 54	

Wednesday, Sept. 10—P. M.

The Stock Exchange shows increased confidence to-day, and the market may be called buoyant all through the official list. The Federal securities participate in the general advance in prices, and there is a good demand for U. S. 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 and 7:30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds. The Railway Shares are especially firm, and the feeling of the market, governed, perhaps, more by the cheapness of Money and what the Roads are now doing in the way of profitable traffic than by the Army news, is decidedly upward. The announcement that the New-York lines had again advanced their freight charges about 15 ₩ cent. had a favorable influence on Central and Erie Preferred. The first intimations by telegraph of what the Western Roads are doing in September, also strengthens the market. The large figures rpoerted from the Illinois Central gave fresh impetus to the shares of that Company. The Railway mortgages are also ½@1 ₩ cent. higher than yesterday.

Late in the afternoon the General Market left off firm. The following were about the last prices:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	93¾	94¼	Hudson	51½	52¼
Erie	37¾	38⅝	Pacific	111	111
Erie Preferred	68¾	69¾	Panama	140½	140½
Rock Island	67½	67⅝	Missouris	46	46½
Galena	71½	71⅞	Tennessees	49	49
Mich. Central	68½	68¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	88½	88¾
Mich. Southern	31¾	31½	U. S. 6s, 1881	99½	100
Mich. Guarant'd	62½	62⅞	U.S. Notes, C.H.	108¼	108⅜
Illinois Cen	62½	63⅞	Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	102⅞	103½
Toledo	53¾	54	Bills on Lond'n	130½	130¼
Reading	58¾	59½	Gold	118¾	118⅝

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100½	Bank of the Republic	90½
Mechanics'	103	Bank of North Amer	92
Union	99	Metropolitan	98
Tradesmen's	101	East River	75
Dry-Dock	100	Shoe and Leather	98
National	93	Continental	80
Commerce	90½	Commonwealth	83
Broadway	115	Importers and Traders'	95
American Exchange	90		

The Railway mortgages are again firm, and the bidding to-day generally higher than on Tuesday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	100¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	100	St. L. & T. H. firsts	91¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr.	100	T. H. & Alt. seconds	91½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W., s. f.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	67
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	51
Erie firsts, '68	112¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	29½
Erie seconds, '79	109	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Bds.	80
Erie thirds, '83	102	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	83½
Erie fourths, '80	95	Del. Lack & W. firsts	107
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1s, '77	90	Tol. & Wab. seconds	71
Hudson firsts, '69	112	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts.	96½
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	107	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103
Hudson thirds, '75	95½	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex	104½
Hudson Converts., '67.	90½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	103½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c., '69-72	104	Chi. & R. I. firsts	104
Mich. C., n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	111¾	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	111	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	108
M. S. 7 ₩ ct. seconds	89¼	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	106
N. I. Goshen Line	100	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts.	94½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	102¼	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	80

The market for Money to-day is quite as general at 4 ₩ cent. to the leading Stock Brokers as 5 ₩ cent. The supply is on the increase, and the employment only moderate within the quotations of 4@5 ₩ cent. The price of Gold is 118⅛@118¼, and Exchange on London 130@130¼ ₩ cent. The *Persia* to-day took out only $239,000 in Bullion. The Deposit line at Bank is again over $143,000,000. The stock of Specie is over $36,500,000.

We understand that the New-York Central management have to-day joined the Erie Company in another general advance on freights from the West. The rise is equal to 12½@15 ₩ cent on previous rates.

It is stated to-day that the first week's traffic in September on the Illinois Central, yields, in gross, 115,000; equal to about $450,000 for the month. This result would be about $180,000 gain on September, 1861. In our notice of yesterday we stated, on the authority of one of the officials of the Road, to be within safe limits; that the gain would be $100,000. The shares of the Company this afternoon advanced to 64 per cent. The current finances of the Company show Cash balances and loans on demand equal to $830,000, available at the New-York office at the present time, or over $300,000 in excess of the half-yearly interest in the Funded Debt of the Company due October 1.

The conduct of the Gas monopolies of this City—the New-York and Manhattan Companies—in attempting to throw the burthen of United States taxation upon their consumers is generally, if not universally condemned. It is an exceedingly mean and contemptible proceeding, and, if persisted in, we hope the City Councils will resume the grants of both Companies, as, we understand, they have a right to do, under their charters. The truth is, the law in reference to the manufacture and supply of Gas should be made as general in this State, under the Constitution of 1846, as the law for the creation of Banks, Railways, Insurance Companies and ordinary Manufacturing Corporations. The monopoly in Gas, which has been tacitly, rather than rightfully tolerated for fifteen years by the public and the State Legislature, will now unquestionably be arrested if the imposition of the Federal tax upon the consumers instead of the corporations be persisted in. The extortioners of the New-York and Manhattan establishments will find themselves confronted by the next Legislature with half a dozen new and competing corporations. The Citizens' Gas Company of Brooklyn have very properly intimated to their consumers that the Federal Tax will not be added to the price of the gas furnished. The old Brooklyn Gas Company have not determined whether they will adopt the same honest principle, or shield themselves behind the example of the New-York Gas Light Company, which Company, to add to its miserable duplicity, pretends that the law of Congress expressly enjoins the tax upon the consumers, in place of the manufacturers, which is simply false.

The following are the last quotations of Messrs. **Polhamius & Jackson**, No. 25 William-street, for United States Securities:

United States 6s Registered, 1881 .... 99⅝@ ¾
United States 6s, Coupon, 1881 .... 100 @ ¼
United States 5s, Coupon, 1874 .... 88⅝@ 89
United States 6s, 1 year Certificates .... 98⅛@ ⅜
Treasury Notes 7 3-10 ₩ cent .... 103⅛@ ¼
American Gold .... 118⅝@ ¾
Demand Notes .... 108⅛@ ⅜

The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating a certificate of deposit of the North River Bank, in the City of New-York, for $4,835, dated Sept. 9, 1862, payable to the order of **Geo. W. Stevens**, and numbered 733. The same having been fraudulently obtained and its payment being stopped.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 14 bbls. Ashes, 14,808 bbls. Flour, 32 bbls. and 350 bags Corn Meal, 281,976 bushels Wheat, 218,265 bushels Corn, 6,600 bushels Rye, 40,544 bushels Oats, 8,340 bushels Barley, 2,660 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,825 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 34 bbls., in lots, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 308 bbls., including 274 bbls., Pots, and 34 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day include a small lot of Java, at 27c.; and 100 bags Rio, at 22c. ₩ lb.

DRY GOODS—Auction sales of Carpeting and Millinery Goods were held to-day, and resulted very satisfactorily.

COTTON—Is in demand at buoyant prices. Middlings 58c. ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in light supply and fair demand, at $4@$4 50 ₩ cwt. Mackerel are saleable and steady, including small No. 1 at $8@$8 50, and do. No. 2 at $7@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring are in fair request at 30c. for Scaled, and 20c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request for shipment and home use, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,250 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 @$5 20; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 35 @$5 60; chiefly at $5 35@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5@$5 20; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 35@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@ $5 85, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State............................$5 00 @$5 20
Extra State.................................... 5 35 @ 5 60
Superfine Western......................... 5 00 @ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 5 35 @ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds 5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands.................. 5 85 @ 6 50
Extra Genesee.................................. 5 60 @ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri..... 5 60 @ 6 80

Southern flour is improving; sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 45@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair demand at rising rates; sales 1,100 bbls. extra, at $5 35 @$6 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 10@$4 40 for fine, and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey and $3 75 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered and purchased, to-day, at reduced prices. Shippers are the principal buyers, the inquiry from millers being quite moderate. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 187,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 48@$1 50; White Western, $1 34@$1 41; Amber Western, at $1 28@$1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 24@$1 28; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 18@$1 20; Milwaukee Club, $1 10@ $1 17; Chicago Spring, at $1 05@$1 15; White Kentucky at $1 50@$1 52 ₩ bushel. Corn is cheaper and unsettled. Prime is in light supply and good request for export. Sales since our last 107,000 bushels, at 58c.@59c. for shipping Mixed Western; 60c.@61c. for very choice, do. do.; 54c.@57½c. for Eastern do.; 42c.@53c. for unsound do., ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet, to-day, at 77c.@85c. ₩ bushel. Oats continue plenty and depressed, including Canada at 50c.@54c.; Western, at 48c.@53c.; and State at 53c.@54½c. ₩ bushel. Barley is unchanged.

HAY—North River Bale continues salable and firm, at 60c.@75c. for new and old for shipment and local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in pretty fair demand, at 18c.@21c. for new, and 13c.@18c. for last year's crop, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been in slack request at drooping prices. Stock of all kinds, 367,500 against 493,400 same date last year.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair demand at $1 05 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—All kinds have been quite moderately dealt in at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales were light, to-day, prices unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, at former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, at $11 50@$11 75 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales 1,400 bbls. Cut Meats are in demand, at 6c.@7c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at 6½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is tending downward; sales 2,750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9⅞c., ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at steady prices; sales 325 bbls., at $14 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $13@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₩ tc., Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in lively request at 12c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is salable and buoyant, at 7c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 290 bags East India, at $6 75 @$6 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, amounted to 1,000 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 8½c.@10c., and Cuba at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—Have been inactive at previous figures.

TALLOW—Sales, 280,000 lbs. at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. **Knight & Sons** notice thus: "Although the demand has been scarcely so active as during the preceding week, prices have been fully supported, the advance in Foreign Exchange enabling shippers to pay the current rates, notwithstanding the slight advance in freights. The supply of Rough is slightly increasing, but arrivals continue light, the stock throughout the West being small. Grease of good quality is in light supply, and held firmly. To-day the market is steady; for City Rendered 10½c. is asked. Prime shipping lots, outside brands, sell at 10¾c. Price this date, 1858, 10½c.; 1859, 10⅛c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 200 bbls. at 31½c.@32c., closing within the range, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate, to-day, and rates somewhat irregular. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, at 4s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 15½d.@16d. Corn, 15d.@15½d.; Beef, 8s. ₩ tce.; Pork, 6s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Tallow, 40s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 15d.@16d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 6s. ₩ bbl. Beef, 8s. 6d.@9s. ₩ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.@55s., ₩ ton. For an English port direct, a brig, with Grain, at 16½d., ₩ bushel. For London—Flour at 4s. 4½d.@4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain at 15d.@16½d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 8s.@8s. 6d. ₩ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.@47s. 6d.@50s.; Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₩ ton. The latest charters according to the *Shipping List* have been: two ships from Philadelphia to Cork for orders, Petroleum, 9s.; a bark, 391 tons, at Boston, thence to Cape Town and Algoa Bay, and back to U. S., $8,000; a schooner, 300 tons, to Oporto, Wheat 31c. in shipper's bags, and Flour $1; a bark, 355 tons, and a brig, 350 tons, same port, Wheat 31c. in shipper's bags, and Flour $1 25; a brig, 3,500 bbls. Flour to Lisbon, $1 ₩ bbl.; a Port. brig, same port, 16,000 Wheat 15½d.; a brig, 170 tons, from Machias to St. Thomas, lumber, $10; a schooner, 187 tons, from Bangor to Bermuda, $1,200; a Br. brig, 99 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,350; a brig, 267 tons, from Bangor to Cardenas and back to New-York, $2,250; a brig, 318 tons, and a bark, 329 tons, to Havana, each $4,000; a Br. schooner, 125 tons, to Matanzas and back, $3,200; a Br. schooner, 120 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $1,700; a schooner, 189 tons, $750 ₩ month; a Br. brig, 155 tons, to Curacao and back, $1,800, a British schooner, 1,100 bbls., to St. John, P. R., and back, $1,300; a schooner, 1,300 bbls., to a Windward Island, $1 ₩ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. [illegible]
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. [illegible]
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept. [illegible]
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. [illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liver. pool	Oct. [illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. [illegible]

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Bremen* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address F, Box No. 2,406, Post-office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, separately or together, with first-class board, to families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. References required. No. 225 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a first class house, occupied by a small private family. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN AND a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board at No. 40 Smith-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE suite of rooms, furnished, to let to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 79 Columbia-st. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large room on second floor, with bathing-room adjoining, at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on No. 34 Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st.; three minutes walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS suitable for families or single gentlemen, convenient to Montague and South Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st.; references required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR persons, in a family where no other boarders are taken. Must be in the vicinity of Union-park, Lamartine, Gramercy or Madison squares. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars and terms, Box No. 2,855 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN, WITH a front room and bedroom, in a private family, by a gentleman and wife. Location between Fort Green Place and Clinton-av. Terms must be moderate. Address EAGLE, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER—By a gentleman and his wife, four children and two servants. A handsome suite of rooms will be required in a desirable neighborhood up town, or on Brooklyn Heights. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO let some pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 40 6th-st. 4 doors east of 2d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN SPARE THE second story of a first-class house, consisting of three or four rooms, with all modern improvements, with board, to one or two parties; home comforts studied. Address or apply to No. 135 East 19th-st., West of 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—THE rooms are very neat, with all modern conveniences, to suit gentlemen or families. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL BOARDING AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Excellent accommodation for board for the Fall months may be had at Locust Grove, Cornwall, at reasonable rates. Applicants will address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References—Rev. Dr. Cressy, W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH, AT Cornwall, on the Hudson, would like to receive a few boarders for the Autumn. The situation is retired and pleasant and her terms low.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, in 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will take place on THURSDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. The following brethren are expected to take part in the exercises:
Rev. John Dowling, D. D. | Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D.
Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D. | Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D.
Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D. | Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D.

LADIES, HAVE YOU SEEN THE SPLENDID Fall Number of Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, now ready. Sold everywhere, at 25c.; yearly, $1, with a valuable premium. Every lady, mother, milliner and dress-maker should have it.

WANTED—A LOT, CHEAP, 25 BY 100 FEET, free of incumbrance, in Brooklyn, in a good situation; payment to be made in salable patent medicines, jewelry and cash. Apply at No. 218 Court-st., from 7 till 9, 1 till 2 and 5 till 9 o'clock. H. STEVENSON.

APPLES FOR SHIPMENT.—PELHAM FARM Newtown-Pippin Apples for sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., or at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., N. Y.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GREGORIO—GERALDINE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—VOL AU VENT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CLAUDE MARCEL.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC—BRENDISI.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without reliable intelligence of the movements of the rebel forces in Maryland, though we have plenty of rumors and conjectures. The Baltimore *American*, of yesterday, says the enemy are scouting in the neighborhood of Frederick for horses, cattle, &c., and that they will probably enter Pennsylvania, if sufficient time is afforded them. The *National Intelligencer* announces that they have fallen back before Gen. MCCLELLAN's advance, which had on Tuesday afternoon reached to within six miles of Poolesville. A dispatch from Harrisburgh, received late last night, states that the rebels, under JACKSON, entered Hagerstown in force yesterday afternoon. The telegraph operator is stated to have left as the rebels were entering the town. Accounts relative to the presence of the rebels before Washington are conflicting, and the opinion prevails to a considerable extent that the movement into Maryland and toward Pennsylvania is only a feint to cover an advance upon the Capital. A short time will probably develop the true condition of affairs.

A special dispatch to the TIMES from Harper's Ferry, dated yesterday, assures us that all is perfectly quiet in that neighborhood, the place being occupied by a Union force amply sufficient to hold it against any force of the rebels, who had not made their appearance in the vicinity.

In view of the imminence of the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels, Gov. CURTIN has issued an order, calling upon all the able-bodied men of the State to organize immediately for defence.

The property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Frederick was all saved before the approach of the rebels, as also all the freight and cars that were at Cumberland. Over a thousand cars and nearly one hundred locomotives were thus saved and sent to Wheeling.

The steamer *Potomac*, Capt. FLETCHER, arrived at this port, yesterday morning, from New-Orleans, with advices to the evening of the 1st inst. Considerable excitement had been occasioned in the Department by the report that Gen. BUTLER was to be removed and transferred to some other scene of duty. The feeling in the city was very generally against such a course. The troops from Baton Rouge, some ten thousand strong, had arrived in New-Orleans, and had been judiciously distributed along the line of defence. No doubt whatever was entertained that our forces would be able to hold the city against any attacks. The first public parade of the First Regiment of Louisiana Union Volunteers had been made. The regiment paraded twelve hundred men, and excited much surprise and admiration. Many of its members have seen service in the rebel ranks. Another regiment has already recruited five hundred members. A reconnoissance had been made up the coast opposite the city by a detachment of our forces, which succeeded in routing a party of guerrillas, and capturing a great number of beef cattle from Texas, destined for the rebel army. We are indebted to Mr. F. L. JENKINS, Purser of the steamer *Potomac*, for the latest files of New-Orleans papers.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Ship Island, under date of Aug. 30, says: "It is whispered that 2,000 troops, under Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD, will attack Mobile before many days have elapsed. Doubtless the marines with Admiral FARRAGUT's squadron will have an opportunity to participate in the exhilarating sport. It would only be an act of charity to the poor fellows, who have been cooped up on shipboard for so many months. As to whether the attack will prove successful, I cannot say, but, rightly managed, I firmly believe it will, and my belief is shared by many of my comrades."

A merchant of Cincinnati, who left Mt. Sterling, Ky., on Thursday morning, informs the *Gazette* that Cerro Gordo WILLIAMS' rebels, being the advance of HUMPHREY MARSHALL's Division, had entered that part of the State, and had taken possession of several towns, including Mt. Sterling. There was the greatest excitement, the Union people mostly fleeing to the Ohio River. Six hundred came down in one party to Maysville, including the Judge of the Court and Commonwealth's Attorney. The rebels moved in two columns. One of these had gone to Winchester, and thence they would march to Paris. HUMPHREY MARSHALL's whole army was moving forward to effect a junction with KIRBY SMITH. The informant, from the best information he could get, estimates MARSHALL's forces at 10,000. The *Gazette* also learns from Camp Louisa, on the Big Sandy, that MARSHALL had crossed the Cumberland Mountains with ten thousand men and three batteries of artillery of five guns each, and is said to have two thousand cavalry. The opinion of the Union men is that the sympathizers in that region will join him. Spies and bushwhackers infest the country around Louisa. The Fortieth Ohio Regiment is stationed at that place, and of course it is in danger. Thus it is seen that KIRBY SMITH is concentrating a large army at Lexington. BUCKNER and MORGAN will be likely to meet him from the West. Measures must therefore be taken to repel the movements of a large rebel army.

It is announced in the Western papers, on the best authority, that Gen. GRANT's army is being rapidly concentrated upon an important line for active operations. It will be cheering news to the country to hear that the veterans of Donelson and Shiloh have shaken off their enforced lethargy, and are once more moving against the foe.

It is reported that Athens, Ala., has been burned by our forces. This is the town which Gen. TURCHIN was court-martialed for handling somewhat too roughly.

We have advices from Havana to the 6th inst. by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Columbia*. The rebel steamer *Oreto*, alias *Florida*, had arrived from Cardenas, but had been ordered away by the authorities, and put to sea on the evening of the 1st inst., in the midst of a thunderstorm. She is reported to be short-handed and leaky. The plates with which she is to be armored are said to be on board of her.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic State Convention met in Albany yesterday, the attendance being very large. Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, of Kings, was temporary Chairman, and ALONZO C. PAIGE, of Schenectady, permanent Chairman. After some preliminary business, Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR was nominated by acclamation for Governor, amid great enthusiasm. After a speech by Mr. SEYMOUR, and another by FERNANDO WOOD, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

By way of Havana, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. There is very little news from the interior of Mexico. The discord in the cabinet came to an open rupture on the 14th ult., at which time DOBLADO sent in his resignation. Some 2,000 French troops had arrived at Vera Cruz, and had been immediately sent to Orizaba. The mortality on board the French war vessels is represented to be frightful—amounting to about seventy-five per cent.

The great stalion trot between the old favorite *Ethan Allen* and a new Hambletonian stallion, named *Robert Fillingham*, for $10,000, mile beats, best three in five, came off yesterday at the Fashion Course in the presence of 8,000 people. No very remarkable time was made. The result was in favor of the new horse, which won the first three heats.

Since the last call for volunteers was made, the following work has been accomplished in Illinois: 1. Regiments reported and accepted for the war, *sixty-one!* 2. Of these there has been already mustered into service twenty-three regiments. 3. Of those mustered there has been sent to the field, fully armed and equipped, nine regiments. 4. There are now arrived and waiting orders to march, four regiments. 5. Leaving now mustered, and waiting for arms, ten regiments. A large force of mustering officers is busily engaged in different parts of the State, and the work of organization is going forward with all possible dispatch.

VALLANDIGHAM has been renominated for Congress by the Peace Democracy of the Dayton (O.) District. Gen. ROBERT SCHENCK has received the nomination of the Administration Party.

The Legislature of Iowa is now convened in extraordinary session, "to consider some questions vitally affecting the public welfare"—more especially in reference to military matters.

The Stock Market showed increased firmness yesterday the list through. Gold left off 118⅛@118¼ ℘ cent. Exchange 130@130½ ℘ cent.

Flour was in fair request yesterday, and was rather dearer. Wheat and Corn were heavy and lower. Cotton was less active, but firm. Sugars, Whisky, Hay, Fish, Ingot Copper, and Plate Tin were in demand. Provisions attracted more attention. Tallow and Kentucky Tobacco were active and buoyant. The Freight engagements were less extensive, with 479 vessels of all classes in port.

Military Politicians.

The worst result of incapacity on the part of the civil authority in times of peril and disaster such as now beset our country, is the hasty and desperate resort to military leaders for counsel and command, which such incapacity is almost sure to breed. The experience of the world is full of instances of national ruin thus precipitated, and although we have no positive fear of any similar catastrophe as impending directly upon ourselves, still we think it well to note the least beginnings of evil in this as in all other directions. What policy the Government of the Union shall pursue in dealing finally with the great rebellion, is still a legitimate matter of discussion for loyal men who are determined only that suppressed the rebellion shall be, and if it shall appear on grave and full consideration, that the life of the nation can only be preserved by the death of Slavery, he is a traitor double-dyed who would oppose the exhibition of the decisive remedy, be its operation never so painful and never so stern. It is necessary, therefore, for us to call the attention of the loyal public to the insidious efforts which are making in certain quarters to create a sort of vague and passionate public feeling in favor of the usurpation by "Constitutional" Generals of absolute control over the issues of this war. Hints have been recently thrown out in one and another quarter, of the "determination" which is said to exist in "military quarters" to assume the control of public affairs rather than permit that control to pass into the hands of "Abolition schemers," the said "schemers," so far as we can understand, being the legally constituted political representatives of sundry loyal States of the Union. This talk may be idle—it is certainly dangerous and disgraceful, so far as it means or can mean anything at all. The military arm of the Republic is its arm and not its head. The final voice upon the policy of the great struggle we are making rests with the people and their representatives. It cannot and it shall not be taken from them by any clique whatever, be that clique Executive or Military. The people of the United States intend to be victorious in this war upon which they have staked such tremendous values of treasure and of life. They intend to preserve not only the present unity, but the self-respect, the liberty, and the future of the nation, and they intend to preserve these, at whatevar cost to local institutions and provincial passions. From the rank and file of the National Army they have no fears. These men are blood of their blood, and one flesh with them. But if (which we by no means yet believe) there exist among the accidental leaders of the army any disposition to mistake the objects of their commission, any delusion as to the power vested in them, and any tendency to believe that the American people of the Free States will accept a military settlement of their score with the rebellion, patched up without reference to the convictions of any great section of the Free States, it will be well for the victims of so perilous a hallucination to emancipate themselves at once from its fatal sway. We have had enough of the cobbler transgressing his last. We have suffered enough from politicians assuming to be Generals. We have not so much patience left as will tolerate experiments of State made by Generals turned politicians. Our commanders in the field have one plain duty to do—to find and beat the armies of the rebellion. They have not done this work yet so handsomely that we can afford to spare them for new exertions in another quarter. And when they shall have done it, the issues of victory, we beg leave emphatically to say, will remain to be controlled by the people themselves, and by the explicit delegates of their explicit will.

The Rebel Task in Maryland.

The position occupied by the rebel invaders of Maryland becomes better defined. We earn from our correspondent at Harper's Ferry that none of the horde has made its appearance in the neighborhood of that cardinal position; a circumstance indicating that for the present, at least, the advance into Western Pennsylvania is postponed. On the east, Gen. MCCLELLAN has occupied Barnesville, in the immediate neighborhood of the Monocacy, not far from the point where that stream pours into the Potomac. An advance toward Washington and Baltimore is thus pretty effectually barred; and alarm about the instant and urgent danger of those two capitals reasonably quieted. The rebel strength appears for the moment to be concentrated between the Catoctin and the Monocacy. At the head of the ridge dividing the two creeks the advance of the invading army has already shown itself, no further than eight miles distant from the Pennsylvania line; while to the right of this column, raids and demonstrations push hourly nearer the railroad connecting Philadelphia with Baltimore. Whatever may be the ultimate meaning of the rebel movements, it suffices for the present to know that Central Pennsylvania, with the capital of the Commonwealth, are threatened on the one hand, while there is great danger of the rebels getting to Havre de Grace, where the indispensable line of communications between Washington and the North may most conveniently be severed. In short, having cut off Washington from direct intercourse with the West by seizing the Baltimore and Ohio road, the next step has been to possess themselves of other lines of communication with the loyal States. There were but two of these, the Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Baltimore lines. The Northern Central is already in their hands. We are at present unadvised of any steps on the part of the National Government to save the only remaining line, that through Philadelphia, from a similar appropriation.

Of the moral effect of the isolation of Washington, the country had sufficient experience a year and a half ago. If any effort or energy can prevent a repetition of those frightful days, surely it should not be spared. An army of two hundred thousand men, surrounded—with shame be it said!—by an inferior force; the entire population of Washington and Baltimore, an aggregate of a third of a million souls, will thus be deprived of all supplies and relief carried them otherwise than by sea; and how inadequate water carriage is in such circumstances we know from the experiences of April, 1861. Then, however, there was no such immense concentration of troops and civilians in the isolated region as there now is, and we must, therefore, infer the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of feeding Washington and Baltimore to-day, if left solely dependent upon water transportation.

It is only to be hoped that whatever skill or courage our Generals possess will be directed to the avoidance of this calamity. Many of the unsatisfactory excuses for inaction or defeat, which were plausible in Virginia, have now ceased to be so. The topography of Maryland is as well known to the Union leaders as it is to the rebels. The Union army no longer need wait for reinforcements. With these unmistakable advantages in our favor, the rebels can only execute their capital object of insulating the seat of Government through the cowardice, tardiness, incapacity or treachery of our officers.

The Courage and Patience of the People.

The London *Spectator*, in an article upon the battles before Richmond, used the following words in reference to the attitude of the people under such disaster as then oppressed us:

> "The American people, without a General, without a statesman, doubting their rulers and almost despairing of their chiefs, abate no jot of heart or hope, are ready to risk all if only their country may be kept entire, meet defeat by reinforcements, slaughter by fresh levies, and financial danger by measures which, though the wise know them to be folly, are intended to display the height of revolutionary vigor."

There may be some items in this characterization which we should hardly accept as accurate, but as a whole it comes very pleasantly to us. It is comfortable to have the temper and spirit of our people appreciated in such a quarter. Certainly thus far, it is the people who have earned the honors of the war. They have borne burdens, sacrificed prejudices, undergone toils and privations, and cherished through it all a cheerful and hopeful spirit in a way to which the future will, we trust, do justice.

And how is it now? The last week has been for us a darker week than that which followed the Richmond battles. If we were then without a General or a statesman, we have not since then obtained either, and our consciousness of our lack has increased. Doubts have been more prevalent now than then; their insinuations have been whispered more loudly, and the dark clouds of despair have at least cast their shadows nearer than before. But still the words of the *Spectator* are true now as then. Our people "bate no jot of heart or hope." They are still ready to risk all for the preservation of the country—still ready to "meet defeat by reinforcements," and loss by new levies. There is also among them a rising feeling of indignation that resources so prodigally given should have been so wasted, and a determination to have a reckoning and call the authors of our disasters to a strict account—and they will still deserve the praise of "something heroic," "something of antique grandeur" which they have won. They will not allow their hopefulness to be overthrown; they will not yield one whit in their determination; they will still be prodigal of their blood and their treasure; they will march over new difficulties as they have over former ones. Nothing whatever except impossibility, utter and absolute, will ever cause them to turn back upon the road on which they have entered. They will invent new tools, new enginery if old ones fail them; they will raise new armies, new fleets if needed; they will seek new Generals if old ones show themselves incompetent; new leaders if old ones betray them. They have borne a great deal. They will bear more. They have given much; they will give more. They have waited patiently; their patience is not yet exausted. They have endurance, whose stores have hardly yet been drawn upon; courage and patience and faith, which will last unto the end. They have, thus far, been carrying on this war out of their superfluity only. They are ready to devote their all to it, if it is necessary. But those among them who would discourage, who would betray and hinder, who would augment difficulties and magnify disasters, those who are downcast in our day of triumph and jubilant in our hour of disaster, must beware. The people, in their present temper, will not endure much from them.

Let each one of us who recognizes this nobility in the popular heart and life, who is proud of the character which, as a people, we have thus far earned in our hour of trials, feel that upon him also is cast the burden of maintaining the honor of the American people. Let him do his own duties faithfully, demand that others shall be faithful in theirs, and leave results to God.

The New Levies—An Army of Soldiers Wanted.

If a great fire were to break out to-day on Broadway, the Fire Department would not call out fifty thousand men to extinguish it. The men might all be able-bodied, earnest to do their part, willing to receive orders, and ready to obey. They would rush to the spot with alacrity, and ask only to be told what to do. But these numbers and this zeal would not extinguish the fire. It would only insure its aggravation. The men would soon be in confusion—they would get in each other's way—they would not understand the use of hose, bucket or ladder, and before they learned their task or could settle themselves into working gangs, the fire would have accomplished its devastation. But if only a Fire Brigade were called out, and room allowed them for work, a few hours would find them victors over the devouring element. Such is the advantage of skill and discipline over mere numbers and naked force.

Our Government has much to learn in the matter of organizing an efficient army. The mistake that is steadily made of supposing that military strength consists in *numbers;* whereas, under many conditions of a doubtful campaign, or a wavering conflict, mere numbers may be a cause of weakness and insure defeat. When the fate of the Republic seemed trembling in the scale, it sounded grandly to summon a new levy of six hundred thousand men into the field. How could the exhausted rebellion, so lately suffocating in Richmond under the pressure of the Army of the Potomac—how could it withstand the shock of such a tremendous new force brought to bear against it?

It was certainly cheering to the last degree to know that the Government had confidence to order such a levy, and that the people had the spirit to receive the order with enthusiasm, and comply with its demands with alacrity. But to call men to arms is one thing—to make them available in actual conflict is a very different and infinitely more difficult task. We have the men coming forward daily by thousands—but the vital question is, "What shall we do with them?" We maintain that the Government has already in the field an army large enough to beat the enemy, if it could be used aright.

Organized warfare is a science and a specialty. It requires custom, skill and training. A regiment of veterans, accustomed to keep ranks, to manœuvre, to obey the word of command, to advance, retreat, fall down, rise up, file left, file right, and charge bayonets, will disperse, in nine cases out of ten, a brigade of green troops fresh from the workshop or plow-handle. And so a brigade of veterans can be safely pitted against a whole division of volunteers freshly organized and unused to the sanguinary work of a battle-field.

If our Government, therefore, would put effective armies in the field, it should mould them in smaller masses, and drill them in detail. Drill-masters are not abundant enough to put six hundred thousand men at once through the preliminary tactics of camp-life and field service. If we should take one hundred thousand new recruits and put them at once into five separate camps, with a detail of competent officers to put each through a course of prompt and vigorous discipline, it would require a very short time to have the material ready for two powerful and effective armies of fifty thousand each. And could not such a force march anywhere through the South? And would not such armies be safer for us, and more dangerous to the enemy, than an aggregated, immobile mass of 200,000 men drawing its slow length along, and learning its duties as adapted to the enforced snail's pace of progress?

In aiming to marshal at once a new army of six hundred thousand men, the Government is "attempting too much." It is morally and physically impossible. The sudden and vast aggregations of men will not be armies, but mobs—useless in battle, because they cannot be used to advantage; but adding to the demoralization in case of defeat and panic; to say nothing of the National exhaustion of such immense levies, and *the difficulty of recuperation if the vast numbers we have called out fail us.* We repeat, mere numbers do not constitute an effective and formidable army. And more, a vast herd of men cannot be moulded into an army and drilled into a state of effectiveness by any officers we have,—especially while those officers are already occupied in active, incessant labor, fighting the men that are already placed in their hands.

We wish to see the new call for six hundred thousand men filled up, but we do not wish to see them hurried into campaigning in the present chaotic state of things. Let one hundred thousand be added to the ranks of the veteran but skeleton corps of the Army of Virginia, if they are needed; but let the rest be introduced into the service only in detachments of 50,000, and after preliminary training. This plan will give us soldiers, and only soldiers ever win battles.

THE TRUTH FOR THE PEOPLE.—The report of Gen. POPE, a very full abstract of which, forwarded by a Washington correspondent, and published in the TIMES of yesterday, has given the public a general idea of the case made out in self-defence by the late commander of the Army of Virginia, will, we understand, constitute the indictment under which Gen. PORTER and the others inculpated will be tried. It is proper to say, the report will be sustained by an ample volume of collateral evidence, oral and documentary, so that none of its allegations will rest upon the mere statement of Gen. POPE.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S CIRCULAR ON EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.—In a late note of Secretary SEWARD's to Mr. GAMBLE, of Cincinnati, mention was made of a circular addressed by him to our diplomatic agents in Europe, instructing them to set forth the inducements afforded in the United States to the advent of industrious foreign laborers and artisans. We find this interesting document in the Liverpool *Post*, and reproduce it among our European extracts. That journal accompanies it with a highly approbatory article, in which it urges the value of the offer to Lancashire and Ireland at this moment. Half a million workmen are starving in Lancashire; an equal number in Ireland—a million of human beings, eager to work, are excluded from it.

> "Here, then," adds the *Post*, "is a palpable and an immediate remedy. Those who emigrate—and they can emigrate at a mere trifle each—benefit themselves, and will, immediately after arrival, be in a condition to relieve the friends and relations they have left behind them. The Northern States of the Union never were so prosperous as they are at this moment. The land teems with plenty, and the demand for the produce is universal. If the authorities in Lancashire were wise, they would take instant action on the information contained in Mr. SEWARD's circular."

It is gratifying to find that the offer is thus fairly met. While it is inevitable that the war should cause a certain amount of suffering in Europe, we are at least willing to make its effects as light as possible by welcoming to homes and to work all who find themselves deprived thereof.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Movements in the Direction of Fairfax Court-House.

Escape of National Prisoners from Richmond.

VERY FEW TROOPS THERE.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—First, with the exception of general officers, no officers or soldiers will be allowed to cross any of the bridges or ferries of the Potomac, or to visit the Cities of Washington, Georgetown or Alexandria, without a pass signed by the regimental commander, and approved by the commanders of the brigade and division in which the regiment is serving. Such passes will not be granted for a greater period than forty-eight hours, and every pass must state distinctly the object for which it is granted. General officers, when recognized as such, require no pass, but they will not leave their commands without permission from their superior commanders. Aids-de-Camp and other staff officers, when not with their General, will require passes in the same manner as all other officers.

Second—Officers and men belonging to troops serving in the cities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, will not leave their camps or barracks without a pass from their regimental commander.

Third—The officer of the Provost-Guard will order away any officer, found in either of the three cities contrary to the provisions of this order, to return to his regiment in arrest, and his name and regiment will without delay be communicated by the Provost-Marshal to the Division Commander concerned, who will order him to be brought to trial as soon as possible for the violation of this order. Enlisted men found in either of the three cities, without proper authority, will be arrested and kept under guard until a guard is sent for them by the Division Commander whom the Provost-Marshal will promptly notify of the arrest, and who will hold the subordinate commanders concerned responsible for the absence of their men.

Fourth—The subject of passes to civilians not in the military service, will be regulated by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

Fifth—No wine, beer or ardent spirits—unless they be for hospital or subsistence stores, or the private stores of an officer, (in either of which cases they should be so marked)—will be allowed to pass the guards at any of the bridges or ferries, or the guards of any camp or barracks in this command without a pass from the Military Governor or Provost-Marshal of Washington or Alexandria to cover the stores.

Sixth—Passes granted by a Division Commander must be signed by the Commander himself, or by not exceeding two officers of his Staff, whose names and signatures must be reported to the Military Governors of the District of Columbia and Alexandria.

Seventh—All fast riding or driving is forbidden in the cities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. Teamsters must drive their teams at a walk. Orderlies will habitually ride either at a walk or trot; if necessary for them to ride at a more rapid pace the direction "gallop" should be written on the outside of the dispatch.

Eighth.—While passing through the streets of Washington, Georgetown or Alexandria, teams must leave a space equal to the width of a street after every sixth wagon. Wagons will not halt on the crossings, but leave them clear for foot passengers. Quartermasters and wagon-masters will be held responsible for any violation of these provisions by their teams under their command.

Commanding officers will see that every Quartermaster receives a copy of this order, and Quartermasters will see that this order is read to their teamsters.

Ninth—The Military Governors and Provost-Marshals of Washington and Alexandria will see to the strict and systematic enforcement of the above provisions.

Tenth—Each Corps and Independent Commander will send an orderly to these headquarters at 12 M. daily for orders.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Captain, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

It is said that Gen. HALLECK states that the defences of Washington are so complete as to render its capture impossible.

A REBEL FORCE TOWARD FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

A reconnoissance to-day by a battalion of a New-York regiment in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, discovered two batteries of artillery and a large force of infantry and cavalry. An occasional interchange of shots took place. Two scouts visited a house near Fairfax Court-house, and were told that Major TALIAFERRO, of the Fortieth Virginia Regiment, was there last evening, quite intoxicated, and boasted that "Stonewall" Jackson would yet show the d— Yankees a trick.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY is in the city. The report that he intends to resign his commission as Brigadier-General is incorrect. He reported himself for duty to-day at the War Department, and is now awaiting orders. It is understood that he will be appointed temporarily to an important command in the army now in this vicinity, preparatory to being assigned to a command west of the Mississippi.

MORE REBELS CAPTURED.

Col. FARNSWORTH, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, yesterday captured thirty rebels of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, and some infantry. They were brought into Gen. MCCLELLAN's camp, but refuse to give any information.

NO REPORTERS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN will not permit any reporters to accompany his army.

AN ESCAPE FROM RICHMOND—CONDITION OF AFFAIRS THERE.

SAMUEL HALL and THOS. HUDSON, privates of the Fifth Ohio Regiment, and HENRY FISK, of the Seventh Indiana, who were captured at Port Republic and confined on an island in the James River opposite Richmond, effected their escape, and have just arrived here. They report that about 5,000 Union prisoners are still confined on that island, and that they are comparatively well treated, but suffer from want of food, on account of the scarcity among the rebels. There are but few troops in Richmond, and they saw but very few white men at home in Virginia as they came north. There are none of our officers remaining in prison in Richmond, except those taken from POPE. These were first put in irons. But when it became known that POPE had captured some rebel officers the irons were removed.

THE NEW-YORK TAX APPOINTMENTS.

Several of the New-York appointees under the new Tax law are here, to represent that the emoluments of officers are too small to justify their acceptance, unless the Treasury Department will pledge itself to urge upon Congress an increase. They are understood to have obtained the pledge.

REBEL RECRUITS FROM MARYLAND.

It is stated that the new rebel recruits from Maryland are to be organized into a regiment, to be called the Sixth Maryland regiment, and attached to BRADLEY JOHNSON's command.

REBEL SCOUTS.

Rebel scouting parties continually hover about our lines. Some of our scouts report that the rebels are continually being reinforced.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

The movements in the direction of Fairfax Court-house indicate important events.

ORGANIZATION BY THE FRENCH OF AN ARMY OF MEXICAN NATIVES.

Gen. VOLL, a Frenchman by birth, who has lived long in Mexico, has proposed to the French Government to organize an army composed of the natives of the country, with this condition, that French officers will be sent to him for the purpose of forming the skeletons of his regiments. The French Government is said to have complied with his request, and officers have already volunteered to go to Mexico, with the intention of taking service under Gen. VOLL.

THE WOUNDED FROM CENTREVILLE.

The last of the wounded at Centreville, 250, arrived here to-day, in charge of Dr. COOLIDGE. About fifty places are occupied in and about Washington and Alexandria for hospitals. Five hundred convalescents were sent to New-York to-day, and 400 will be transferred to Point Lookout to-morrow. Several more churches have been opened for hospital purposes in this city.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED SPY.

A man giving his name as CHARLES JONES was arrested below Alexandria yesterday, as he was starting down the river in a sail-boat. He was brought to the Provost-Marshal of this city, when it was ascertained that he was in the rebel service. He was sent to the old Capitol Prison. Circumstances cause a strong suspicion that he was a spy, but no papers were found upon his person.

THE BODY OF GEN. BOHLEN.

The party who left here on Saturday under a flag of truce for the body of Gen. BOHLEN, returned with it to Washington last night. They were the recipients of the kindest attention from the rebels, and represent the country through which they passed as almost desolate from the effects of the war.

COL. FRISBIE'S BODY RECOVERED.

The body of Col. FRISBIE, commanding a New-York Regiment, killed in the recent battles, was recovered yesterday, under a flag of truce. It will be at once removed to Albany. He sustained two wounds in the head.

CAPTURE OF CONTRABAND TRADERS.

The *Reliance*, Capt. JOCELYN, this morning brought up a sloop and yacht, captured in Brittain's Bay, a few days since, by the *Delaware*, while engaged in carrying contraband goods to Virginia, and six prisoners, five of whom were taken in the prizes. The boats were mostly loaded with dry goods and grain.

The *Reliance* also captured a negro in a boat which was entering Currioman Bay with a load of contraband goods.

CHURCHES FOR HOSPITALS.

The following churches were opened to-day as hospitals: St. Aloysius' Church, in this city, and the Methodist and Catholic churches in Georgetown.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

GEO. B. FOWLER, private in Company E, First New-Jersey Cavalry, accidentally shot himself to-day, in camp, near Bailey's Cross Roads.

THE NAVY-YARD CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC.

The Washington Navy-yard will be closed to the public until further orders. Only the officers of the yard and the workmen, hereafter will be admitted.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

Six hundred and ten Union prisoners arrived here last night, direct from Richmond *via* Fortress Monroe.

PRISON FOR DESERTERS.

Forest Hall, Georgetown, has been taken possession of by the military as a prison for deserters from the army. All deserters and stragglers now in this city will be taken there at once.

DIED.

Lieut. ROBERT W. SMITH, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, wounded in the battle of Saturday, died yesterday at Douglas Hospital.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD ILL.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD, we regret to learn, is quite ill with fever, in camp near Fairfax Seminary.

AGENTS FOR MAINE.

Capt. WM. FLOWERS and Mr. HATHAWAY, son of the late Judge HATHAWAY, of Bangor, Me., are now in this city, by the authority of the Governor, for the purpose of establishing a dépôt for the reception and distribution of articles sent by citizens of Maine to their friends in the army. They will also attend to the wants of soldiers from that State who may be in the hospitals here. Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, of the Governor's Staff, arrived here to-day, accompanied by seven of the most eminent physicians of Maine. Among them are Drs. DANA, ROBINSON and FOSTER, of Portland. These gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services in the different hospitals.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS.

The following soldiers have died in the several hospitals in this city since Thursday. Most of them were wounded in the late battles in Virginia:

Wm. Moss, Co. A, 44th New-York.
Josiah Cowley, 5th New-York Battery.
G. McLaughlin, 14th Brooklyn.
Sergt. R. W. Cowell, Co. C, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
Saml. McCarthy, Co. F, 72d New-York.
John Stewart.
George Freeman, 5th Maine Battery.
Richard T. Foster, Co. G, 20th Indiana.
Corp. Gardner Gaylord, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
Sergt. T. F. Miles, Co. A, 141st Pennsylvania.
Thos. McCabe, Co. G, 60th New-York.
Frederick Kohler, Co. H, 103d New-York.

☞ An advertisement setting forth the properties of the Gunjah Wallah will be found in our advertising columns.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Lord Palmerston on the Trent Settlement.

ORD BROUGHAM COUNSELS NEUTRALITY

Secretary Seward's Emigration Circular.

The Suffering Classes of England Encouraged to Take Advantage of the Opening.

The steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 30th, and Queenstown on the 31st, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been anticipated by telegraph; but some extracts of interest will be found below.

Lord Palmerston on the Trent Settlement and American Relations.

At a public meeting at Melbourne, Lord PALMERSTON made an address, in which he said:

"I am much obliged to you for the expressions of goodwill and of approval which the address contains of the public conduct of that Government of which I am a member. I can assure you that we entirely feel that any efforts which a Government can make in the public service can only be carried to a successful issue as long as they are backed and supported by the feelings and spirit of the country at large. [Cheers.] We have, it is true, endeavored, in the first place, to put the nation in a state of defence at home, [cheers;] and in the next place, in our relations with foreign Powers, to maintain the honor and the dignity of the empire. (Cheers.) It would, indeed, be a great abuse of those blessings which Providence has so plentifully showered upon this nation if we were lightly to deal with them, and were not, by all human means, to endeavor to protect and maintain those great advantages which Providence has bestowed upon this nation. It was therefore a duty on the part of the Government, and it is a duty on the part of the people of this nation, to place themselves in such a position of internal defence that while on the one hand it threatens nobody, on the other hand it tells all people that they cannot with impunity threaten us. (Loud cheers.) As has been observed in the address, we have, we hope, in our intercourse with foreign nations maintained properly the dignity, the honor, and the rights of this country. [Cheers.] We had lately a question with the United States of America, which threatened, in its outset, to bring on events which we should have deeply deplored; *but that question was settled in a manner consistent with the honor, the principles, and the dignity of both parties; because, while on the one hand the American Government granted that satisfaction which was demanded, on the other hand they could not have refused the satisfaction without departing from those principles of international law which they themselves had always maintained, and considered essential to their own interests as a nation.* [Cheers.] *There was, therefore, no triumph to either side—the only triumph was the triumph of truth and of justice, which each party was equally interested in maintaining.* [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, we must all regret the calamities which that unhappy war has produced, not only in the country in which it rages, but on many countries of Europe, which are dependent upon America for the material of their domestic industry. In this country we know that a large portion of our population is suffering great privations in consequence of that unfortunate war. I am not surprised that in a place where industry flourishes, you should have a fellow feeling with those unfortunate people of Lancashire, who are suffering greatly under the privation of the article which is essential to their industry. We trust and hope that the law which Parliament passed, immediately before the prorogation, may tend to mitigate and to alleviate those sufferings. [Cheers.] We know, also, that those persons in those counties, who have profited greatly by the industry of the population, are contributing, according to their means, generously in support of the suffering people. We only trust and hope that those liberal subscriptions may be applied, not merely to relieve the wants of parents, but that they may also be applied usefully and wisely to enable the children of those parents to continue to enjoy those advantages of education which are as important to the mind as employment is to the body. [Cheers.] We know that when parents are reduced to great distress, they may be unable to afford those weekly payments upon which the education of their children depends; but we may trust that those who have the direction of these ample subscriptions will bear that in mind as well as the wants of the parents themselves. [Cheers.] Well, gentlemen, I can only say that we are deeply sensible of the kind feeling and the friendly disposition which your address implies, and that it will always afford to Lady PALMERSTON and myself the greatest pleasure to find ourselves able to revisit this place, which, in her mind, I can assure you, is connected with every feeling that can render it dear to the human heart. [Cheers.] I beg to return you my best thanks for the honor you have done me. [Cheers."]

Lord Brougham Counsels Neutrality.

Lord BROUGHAM, in a speech at Wigton, Cumberland, referred as follows to the question of mediation:

"I have heard people of late unwisely recommend that that civil war should be put a stop to by our taking a part, so far as to recognize one of the contending parties. *I think that in recognizing the South in that odious and horrible quarrel would only make the thing worse and continue it, instead of putting a stop to it.* [Hear, hear.] Absolute neutrality, non-intervention, in every sense of the word, is not only the only security for our own comfort and peace, but it is the best possible contribution that we can make to putting a stop to that odious quarrel."

European Emigration to America Encouraged.

The Liverpool *Post* publishes the following circular of Secretary SEWARD, and accompanies it with approbatory comments:

TO THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1862.

At no former period of our history have our agricultural, manufacturing, or mining interests been more prosperous than at this juncture. This fact may be deemed surprising in view of the enhanced price for labor, occasioned by the demand for the rank and file of the armies of the United States. It may, therefore, be confidently asserted that, even now, nowhere else can the industrious laboring man and artisan expect so liberal a recompense for his services as in the United States. You are authorized and directed to make these truths known in any quarter, which may lead to the migration of such persons to this country. It is believed that a knowledge of them will alone suffice to cause them to be acted upon. The Government has no legal authority to offer any pecuniary inducements to the advent of industrious foreigners.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

This is not, as may be supposed, an indirect means of getting recruits for the army. The object is a much more serious one—the providing of means to feed and pay the army. America, like all imperfectly peopled countries, has more land than hands. A large population is scant in reference to the territories needing inhabitants; and the United States, from the moment of its discovery to the breaking out of the unhappy civil war, had been hungry for emigrants. Every man choosing to work was certain of employment, and the result was a blessing to the old country and the new. Strong doubts go for nothing in presence of the fact that the Irish emigrants transmitted home to friends, annually, an average of £1,000,000. As there were, up to 1861, too few rather than too many mechanics and laborers, it necessarily followed that an abstraction of 600,000 men from the pursuits of industry left vacancies which it is the interest of the community to fill up as speedily as possible. Companies yield large dividends, and the manufacturers are every one realizing large fortunes. No matter what the cause, the facts are undoubted. The action is somewhat sudden, and may not be permanent; but that does not concern the emigrant. Peace may effect an alteration, but what then? He may stop in the country or return home. A country so full of progress he will hardly leave; but, even if he does, he will come to the old country a wealthier and a more experienced man.

How wealthier? In this way. In the manufactories he will get something like two dollars a day. For a mere laborer the wages are a dollar and a half a day, or forty shillings a week. There is employment now in one direction alone for half a million of hands. The cost of living is comparatively small, as may be inferred from the prices of breadstuffs even in New-York. In the West ten pounds of corn meal costs little more than a penny, and pork can be bought for 2d. a pound. Any provision merchant will confirm this statement, and the rate of wages alone testifies to the want of hands. If other proof were wanted it can be had from the great employers of labor in America now in this country.

People in Liverpool, who twelve months ago professed to know a Yankee as well as if they had been aside of him with a lighted taper, now confess that he is an anomaly hard to comprehend. The *Times* harks back, because compelled to acknowledge very serious mistakes. All, however, are not ignorant of the real circumstances which give force and vitality to America. Gentlemen on 'Change have smiled at the foolish inferences drawn, after every telegram, from the rates of the exchanges, because they knew full well that these rates were favorable to the Americans. An explanation will come by-and-by.

If the authorities in Lancashire were wise they would take instant action on the information contained in Mr. SEWARD's circular. The able-bodied, at least, could be sent out, and from each a bond for repayment of the passage money could be taken. In nine cases in ten it would be honorably discharged. The Federals want laborers, not recruits. Recruits are to be had from other classes; and probably the opposition to the departure of people in the drafting panic originated in the desire to retain laborers, not militiamen. Emigrants would not be exposed even to the claims of a conscription: and although the war is an evil to the world, it would be a blessing to them. They will be in no fear of an invasion, and they will be far enough away from battle-fields.

THE TURF.

The Great Stallion Trot at the Fashion Course—The New Horse the Winner—Great Time by the Bonner Mares.

"The King is dead, long live the King." *Ethan Allen* is beaten. Hurrah for *Robert Fillingham!*

For weeks the entire sporting community has been on the tiptoe of expectancy, the verge of curiosity, and the anxious seat of determination, concerning an announced match for $10,000, between the Morgan stallion *Ethan Allen* and a Hamiltonian stallion, with the ridiculous cognomen of *Robert Fillingham*. Private showings, it was said, had developed wonderful speed in *Robert*, and a report was current that he had made his little mile in 2 min. 18 sec., all of which was very far from being believed, though it went far toward making public sentiment.

Ethan Allen is by no means a horse without feet or bottom. He has done many a fast quarter, mile and three miles, and up to the conclusion of yesterday's trial had hundreds of friends, whose plethoric piles of green-backs and shiners were always laid on him. In the popular mind he ranked, as indeed he deserved, with *Patchin* and *Flora*, and it required more than speed and the rumors of speed to detract from him, for the benefit of a stranger, his hard won position. The friends of the new horse have from the beginning been most confident of success. They had, in the first place, the most implicit faith in the astounding records of speed which were shown by his trainers and friends, they believed that he would at any rate, get down as low as 2:20, and deemed it far from likely that *Ethan* would do better than 2:23.

Yesterday the trial was made, and the case decided. The day was perfect. The air was balmy, the sky unclouded, the dust unappreciable, general business dull, money plenty, and every thing as it should be to insure a pleasant day at the course. In the city, among sporting men, betting ran high. *Robert's* friends offered $100 to $75, $100 to $50, and even $100 to $40 on the race, and were so confident not only of eventual success but of certain speed, that they offered $100 to $80 on two minutes and twenty-one seconds. Naturally such tremendous odds produced different mental effects upon various individuals. Some who knew of *Ethan's* early fame eagerly grasped the proffered hand, covered the pile, and secured the bet. Others, however, were suspicious, deeming it a remarkably strange feature in the case, that an unknown horse could command such backing, with due regard to the ordinary *chances* of a race properly conducted. These latter declined betting, and as the result proved, thereby showed their wisdom.

It would seem as if every hack in the City, every convenient vehicle in the livery stables, every spare stage-coach on the Island, and every obtainable fancy wagon in the county had been hired, chartered or obtained for the occasion. The various ferries were besieged by long trains of humanity-laden conveyances, and although extra boats were put on, hours were occupied in taking them to Hunter's Point. The extra trains which were run by the Railway Company were absolutely crowded with people of all sorts and conditions, and the long and dusty road was processioned by cloud-enwrapped wagons, barouches and buggies, hurrying to the race.

At the Course there was gathered an immense crowd, variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand persons. The gay and festive wit-livers, who generously offered their little three-card-monte boards to the confiding public, were not permitted inside the gates, but just outside the barriers they congregated in swarms, and reaped harvests of silver, gold, and postage stamps, from the innocent mortals who watched "that spot," and who, entering boldly upon the game, lost time and time again, and could not be satisfied until their cash was all gone, and it was time to go home.

The inclosure within the track, the beautiful mile bound park, was not dotted but filled with carriages and other vehicles, in many of which were the fairest of the fair and the gayest of the gay, dispensing smiles, champagne and sandwiches to their friends of longer or shorter acquaintance, and others again were occupied by men of prominence in various walks of life, whose names and checks are honored in our moneyed institutions.

The ladies' stand—the start was from the old stand—was also filled, and the "Crocheron Mansion," where the accustomed hospitality of Mrs. CROCHERON was exhibited by herself and her gracious friends, was filled to overflowing, even to the crowding of the top of the porch by a host of bright-eyed and elegantly-attired ladies, whose unwonted presence added an unusual charm to the gathering, and lent a most desirable element of popularity to the cheerful proceedings of the day.

THE HORSES

were brought up at 4½ o'clock, and were shown in front of the old stand, which, from bottom to top, not only, but all over the top besides, was crowded to literal discomfort with a most excited crowd. The betting was renewed upon the appearance of the horses, and the same tremendous odds which were so freely offered in the City were repeated on the track. The Hambletonian stallion *Fillingham*, owned by Z. E. SIMMONS, of the Delaware Lottery, was driven by the veteran HORACE JONES, and the Morgan stallion *Allen* was driven by DAN MACE, whose lungular capacity is unequaled by that of any man on the face of the mundane sphere.

Each horse looked well, and despite the talk about *Ethan Allen* being out of order, he was among the outsiders decidedly the favorite, and his fine showing led many of the believing public to venture their little all upon his success, and to take the great odds offered by his adversary.

THE FIRST HEAT

was started at about five o'clock. *Ethan* won the pole, and after the usual preliminary fifing the horses prepared to start. On the third start *Allen* broke badly; at the fourth he did the same, but at the fifth they got the word, and went off fairly together. They kept well on till they reached the turn, when MACE, with one of his unearthly yells, plied the lash to *Ethan*, and brushing by *Fillingham* scraped his wheel over the latter's nose, causing him to hold up, break, and lose ground. With *Fillingham* two lengths behind him, *Ethan* made the first quarter in 35 seconds, amidst the shoutings and screamings of his backers, who, in common with hundreds of others, rushed upon the track, hurrahing and screaming as if they had discovered some costly treasure. In the meantime the horses went on at a fair gait, pursuing the same relative position, until *Allen* broke and allowed *Fillingham* to almost close the gap between them, in which, however, he did not succeed, before *Ethan* made the half-mile in 1 minute 10 seconds.

From this point on the heat was exciting in the extreme. *Fillingham* steadily overhauled *Ethan*, and, while making the third quarter, passed him beautifully at a very speedy gait. The uncontrollable multitude, wild with excitement, crowded all over the track, and it was with the greatest exertion only that the Sheriffs were able to clear them off while the horses came down the home stretch.

After they passed the third quarter pole, *Fillingham* in the van, they were for awhile neck and neck, presenting a most beautiful sight, and tingling the blood in the veins of every spectator, and particularly that of every man whose hundreds depended on the result. A lucky brush of *Fillingham's* decided the heat, as just before they reached the score he got ahead of *Ethan*, and won the heat in 2 minutes 24¾ seconds.

It would be useless to describe the ensuing scenes. Every passion that the human heart is possessed of—every shape that the human face can by any possibility assume when its owner sees fit to yell like a cross between a Sioux and a Chimpanzee—every diabolical profanity that the tongue of irreverent man can invent—these all were witnessed and heard by the unruffled reporter, whose pocket was in no way affected by the result, and who sat observingly by. "Foul play," "All made up," "Superb," "Isn't he the boy?" "How are you *Ethan?*" "I'll bet $1,000 to $300 on *Fillingham*." These and other kindred remarks were made in loud and lively tones by the excited people, who crowded about the stand, and who, in several instances, proved their devotion to their beliefs, by a liberal shower of claret drops, drawn from their nasal prominence by the horny fist of an indignant opponent.

Before the

SECOND HEAT

was called the betting assumed proportions most enormous, and at odds without modern parallel. We saw one bet made of $800 to $200, one of $1,000 to $300, and one of $100 to $25 in favor of the winner of the first heat, and heard repeated offers of odds which no sane man would give unless he had a "dead open-and-shut" arrangement, by which he could with certainty play "head you lose, tails I win."

Both horses were tired when they came up to score, but of the two *Robert* seemed the worse off. At the first attempt to start it was evident that each was playing for wind, and that neither was in a hurry to get off.

At the second attempt they got a good send off, and took the word when side by side squarely and fairly. *Ethan*, as before, took the lead at the first turn and kept it until he broke, at which *Robert* woke up a little, but breaking in his turn, allowed *Ethan* to make the quarter in the advance, in 35 seconds. *Fillingham* being about a length and a half in the rear. From the quarter to the half nothing of interest occurred, until when within four lengths of the pole *Ethan* broke badly, when *Robert* caught him, lapped him, and side by side, with *Robert* just enough ahead to say so, they made the half in 1 minute 10 seconds, being a falling off from the previous heat.

Robert here brushed swiftly by *Ethan*, and led him handsomely to the third quarter. MACE whipped and yelled, and shouted and screamed: *Ethan* broke, and broke so badly, that a distance seemed not impossible. However, he got him down, and they went beautifully to the score, *Fillingham* winning the second heat in 2 minutes 25¾ seconds, by the Judge's record, although two of the best private watches made it but 25.

Betting now ceased.

Ethan's friends looked glum. *Robert's* friends wore cheerful countenances, and with gracious smiles invited everybody to drink, while the ladies, who, from the outstart, had favored *Fillingham*, waved gracefully their snowy handkerchiefs, and smiled beamingly on HORACE as he approached their porch for feminine recognition and encouragement.

THE THIRD HEAT

was a repetition of the others. After a good send-off, *Ethan* took the lead, made the quarter in 36 seconds, broke, lost ground, and allowed *Robert* to pass him. The latter worked well, and with apparent ease, making the half mile in 1 minute 14 seconds, and keeping the lead all the way home, which he reached in 2 minutes 31 seconds.

Thus ended *the* great trot of the season. Thus was demolished the fame of *Ethan* and established the fame of *Robert*. At least 8,000 people saw it done, and of those some lost, in the aggregate, about $50,000, while others won the same, thereby making it, so far as the crowd is concerned, an even thing.

The pickpockets did a good business, and so did the outsiders.

To Mr. JOSEPH CROCHERON too much praise cannot be given for his admirable management of the track, and the entire accommodation afforded the vast crowd of spectators, while it is a satisfaction to know that pecuniarily that worthy is not a little "in" by the operation.

SUMMARY.

FASHION PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION, Wednesday, Sept. 10—Match $10,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons:

HORACE JONES names br. s. *Robert Fillingham*....1 1 1
DAN. MACE names b. s. *Ethan Allen*.............2 2 2

Heats.	Quarter. Sec.	Half-Mile. M. S.	Mile. M. S.
First	35	1 10	2 24¾
Second	35	1 10	2 25¾
Third	36	1 14	2 31

MR. ROBERT BONNER,

whose reputation as the owner of the fast horses of the world is daily extending, surprised the *habitués* of the sporting *symposia* yesterday, by the greatest performance on record.

His two famous mares, *Lady Palmer* and *Peerless*, were being exercised on the Centreville Course—the first by HOOGLAND and the latter by WOODRUFF—when a friendly trial of speed was made in a two-mile heat, with the astounding result of 5 minutes 02 seconds, with 311½ lbs. to wagon. This beats the fastest time on record, which was that made by *Flora Temple*, with 100 lbs. less weight, in 5 minutes 07 seconds.

Well may Mr. BONNER accept the name "*Peerless*" for his beautiful mare, and well may Mr. WILKES consider his reputation as a critic, whether of men or horses, established by this result of his prophecy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

From a Lady.

WEST MILTON, Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 6, 1861.

Dr. HOSTETTER, SIR:

I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your

BITTERS

Have saved her from an early grave. For three years I have been doctoring her with syrups and all kinds of bitters that have been recommended to me for her, besides having two first-rate physicians; but all seemed to do her no good, while I was searching the Almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of in hopes of finding something that would suit her case. Accidentally there came part of a newspaper around some goods that I bought at the Spa. In looking it over I saw at a glance that your

BITTERS

Was just what she needed. I sent the next day to Ballston Spa and got a bottle of your

BITTERS.

She commenced taking them, and such a change in one week, with her appetite and the distress that victuals occasioned and that burning in the stomach, I never saw in my life as there was in her. She has taken three bottles and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little derangement of the liver. Please send me three bottles more, which I think will cure her entirely. We and others thought she had a disease of the heart, but that beating and fluttering that would almost stop her from breathing at times, is all gone. Yours, with respect.

MRS. AMANDA McPHERSON.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND FAMILY GROCERS

To Capitalists.—One of the highest respectability, with business experience in this City or in the West, desiring to fill a position of undoubted honor and profit, may address "COMPANY," Box No. 2,075, Post-office. The strictest confidence will be observed in regard to all communications.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.

Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788, New-York Post-office.

W. S. Sperry & Co. have Removed from No. 2 Dey-st. to No. 16 Maiden-lane, near Broadway. Photograph-frames retailed at wholesale prices. Plain and ornamental square Picture-frames made to order.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Valuable Reports on Chronic and Virulent Diseases—Sent free of charge to the afflicted. Address Dr J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MARRIED.

GRAY—KELLOGG.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Seward, THOMAS GRAY, Jr., of Hawkslee, Scotland, to CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of S. T. Kellogg, Esq., of Yonkers.

HOYT—HUNTINGTON.—In Danbury, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. James Robertson, HENRY J. HOYT to FANNY, daughter of the Rev. E. S. Huntington, all of the former place.

JOHNSTON—GARDNER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. A. Gosman, LEWIS JOHNSTON to ANNIE A. GARDNER.

LOCKWOOD—GARRISON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, F. A. LOCKWOOD to ABBIE L. GARRISON, daughter of John Garrison, Esq., all of Saratoga Springs.

RUSTON—PURDY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, Mr. CHARLES RUSTON to Miss LIBBIE M., daughter of the late Richard E. Purdy, Esq.

WINSLOW—EVERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. J. A. Paddock, I. STAYNER WINSLOW to KATE, youngest daughter of the late Charles A. Everson.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

CRUGER.—At Boscobel, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, WILLIAM NICHOLAS, infant son of John P. and Eliza L. C. Cruger, aged 1 month.

Funeral on Friday, at 10½ A. M.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, RICHARD CORNELL, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house of his uncle, Jesse Fisher, Scarsdale, Westchester County. Carriages will be at Hart's Corners Station to meet the train which leaves New-York at 8¼ A. M.

CORNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, ELIZABETH W., wife of Rev. T. F. Cornell, and daughter of Rev. Joseph Ransom, of Fort Hamilton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, third door above Adelphi-st.

CHURCHILL.—At Carlisle, Penn., on Saturday, Sept. 6, in the 77th year of her age, LUCY CHURCHILL, wife of Gen. S. Churchill, Inspector General U. S. Army, and daughter of the late Hon. William Hunter, of Windsor, Vt.

EBERMAYER.—In Georgetown, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, of gastritis, ADALBERT ERNST WILHELM, only child of Adolph and Emma A. Ebermayer, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

DONINGTON.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, HENRY DONINGTON, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, N. J.

GASQUOINE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, BERTHA KATE, infant daughter of Samuel and Almira Gasquoine, aged 3 weeks.

Funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 376 Adelphi-st.

HUNTSMAN.—In Alexandria, of wounds received at the battle of Bull Run, GEORGE, son of George W. and Catherine Huntsman, aged 19 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church, at Flushing, this day, (Thursday,) the 11th inst., at 2½ P. M. The friends and relatives in Flushing, New-York and Yonkers, are invited to attend. The deceased was a corporal in Company A, Fifth New-York, a regiment distinguished for its bravery in the late severe battles.

JONES.—On Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 9, JOSEPH LEE, the beloved son of William and Catharine Jones, aged 4 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 West 54th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LINNEMANN.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, ANNA MARGARETHA, only child of John and Anna Linnemann, aged 11 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 60 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

McGOVERN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, JULIA McGOVERN, eldest daughter of Patrick and Alice McGovern, aged 6 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 5 Mill-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

NORRIS.—At Shanghai, China, in consequence of injuries received by an explosion on board steamer *Union Star*, THOMAS A. NORRIS, son of Noah Norris, of this City, aged 21 years.

SEELY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, THOMAS H., son of T. G. and Susan J. Seely, aged 7 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 129 West 28th-st., New-York, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock.

SOUTHERDEN.—In Kingston, Canada, on Monday, Sept. 1, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Vardon, SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, for very many years a resident of this City, aged 82 years.

ZINN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, Mrs. ROSALIE ZINN, in the 57th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 9½ o'clock precisely, from her late residence, No. 187 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

WATERS.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, MARIETTA, relict of the late John T. Waters.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, in Prospect-st., Jamaica.

WALLACE.—At his residence, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, THOMAS WALLACE, aged 63 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 12th inst., from Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WALLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 8, CAROLINE MATILDA, daughter of George and Elizabeth S. Wallis, aged 1 year, 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 57 Adelphi-st.

WARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, of consumption, HANNAH D. WARD, widow of the late James O. Ward, aged 57 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 51 Irving-place, on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 429.—Sept. 10, 1862.
14, 70, 13, 17, 26, 75, 77, 44, 69, 30, 40, 25, 47.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 430.—Sept. 10, 1862.
25, 10, 48, 62, 13, 38, 61, 52, 53, 41, 21, 8, 67.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 377.—Sept. 10, 1862.
50, 70, 72, 22, 73, 1, 65, 10, 25, 74, 64, 67, 19.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 326.—Sept. 10, 1862.
70, 25, 73, 53, 40, 22, 71, 16, 57, 47, 50, 18, 32.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

S.-T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

Invigorates, strengthens, and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO. No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

GUNJAH-WALLAH (ANTOKAKI AYASH.)

The great TURKISH EXHILARANT and NERVINE. This exhilarating Lotus is the true Nepenthe of the Orient, of which the Orientals have from time immemorial sung. Gunjah produces the most delicate and *spirituelle* exhilaration, and is a perfect substitute for liquors, opium, tobacco, without the reaction usually attending the use of other stimulants. Is a sovereign nervine, almost instantaneously curing nervousness, nervous debility, headache, melancholy, rheumatism, depression of spirits, neuralgia, mourning of the loss of friends, seminal weakness and palpitation of the heart—supersedes quinine—is anodyne, lulling pain, hypnotic, inducing sleep and quieting restlessness in children and adults. Imparts a surprising cheerfulness to the mind, and a superhuman strength to the body never before conceived by any human being—hence it is unequaled in weakness and want of vital energy. As a cosmetic and beautifier it has long been used by the beautiful Circassians of the harem.

Exclusive wholesale and retail agencies established on the most favorable terms, in cities, towns and country; also, in the army. Agents wanted everywhere. Put up in beautiful gold, silver, satin and ivory boxes, 25 cents each; five boxes in unique Turkish Carton, $1. Sold by druggists generally. Sole Importers in America,

SCOTT & CO., Chemists.
(Wood's Marble Building,)
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, New-York.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH, HIGH-COST PARIS

NECK TIES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, *at prices which no other house in New-York can possibly name*, viz.:

25 cent TIES at 15 CENTS each, or $1 75 per dozen.
50 cent TIES at 25 CENTS each, or $3 per dozen.
75 cent TIES at 35 CENTS each, or $3 75 per dozen.
$1 TIES at 50 CENTS each, or $5 per dozen.

(The usual wholesale prices are, $2 50, $4, $5 50 and $7 50.) The 50 cent or $5 *line* embraces over 1,000 dozen of the richest ties ever brought to this market. SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates. Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' best quality Linen

COLLARS

(*Domestic finish*) at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, *warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine dress SHIRTS, *without any reference to the price of cotton or linen*. Prices $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and the BEST at $2. Also, an immense stock of ladies' and gent's Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, from $1 per dozen and upwards.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway,
Corner of White-st.

BUSINESS RESUMED TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

Forward expresses daily in charge of special messengers to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis and Memphis, all descriptions of merchandise, bank notes, gold, bonds and other valuables.

Our rates are as low as any other responsible Express line. For particulars please apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

EXPRESS TO NEWBERN AND PORT ROYAL.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Will dispatch their next Express to Port Royal and Newbern WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. For rates of freight, &c., apply to the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway. All shipments should be accompanied by an invoice to enable us to clear the goods at Custom-house.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No 59 Broadway.

MOURNING BRACELETS,

ONE DOLLAR, TWO DOLLARS and THREE DOLLARS A PAIR.
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-street.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW

For September contains articles on "Lucretius," "Nature of Things," "The Currency," "The Laws and Ethics of War," "The Works and Influence of Goethe," "Quackery of Insurance Companies," &c., &c.

ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

DRESDEN, 1827. BRIGHTON, 1853.

NO CHARGE EITHER FOR ADVICE OR MEDICINES UNTIL CURED.

Ladies to whom life has become a burden on account of their sufferings, should try the medicated baths, by the use of which, during the past thirty-five years, so many remarkable cures have been effected.

These baths act like a charm in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases.

DR. VON FALLENSTEIN,
No. 56 East 17th-st.,
near Union-square.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

A. WATROUS & CO.—WHOLESALE PACKers and forwarders of daily and weekly papers, magazines, books, stationery, sheet music, maps, toy-books, &c., &c.

Newspapers and magazines of all descriptions mailed to all parts of the country.

Send in your orders.

Price circulars sent on application.

No. 111 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

GAS-FIXTURES—SECOND-HAND.—TWENTY three large six-light chandeliers, modern pattern, bronze and gilt relieved, suitable for a first class store or large hall, for sale at half their cost, at No. 141 Elm-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEFEND YOUR HOMES!

CITIZENS, AROUSE!

Rebellion, emboldened by success, threatens invasion. Your own homes may not escape the curse. Let us, then, as one man, unite and be prepared to resist any attempt to invade our land. Rebellion must be suppressed. Our Government must be sustained. It is all-important that every man, young and old, should be ready and able to defend our firesides against rebel invasion. Organize for drill and equip for service immediately.

The undersigned, citizens of the Ninth Ward, call upon their fellow-citizens to attend a

PUBLIC MEETING
AT THE
BLEECKER BUILDINGS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 11th inst.,
At 7½ o'clock,

For the purpose of organizing and making speedy preparation to repulse any attempt that may be made to devastate the City or vicinity.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

Good speakers will be in attendance.

C. J. CHIPP, SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
W. H. GEDNEY, AND. J. CAMPBELL,
JAMES W. BOOTH, E. DENNISON, M. D.,
ALEX. H. KEECH, AUGUSTUS F. DOW,
GEO. STARR, CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JAMES W. FARR, JOHN WILSON,
Hon. WILLIAM DODGE, GILBERT OAKLEY,
JOHN W. MOORE, JOHN C. HART,
ANDREW HOOGLAND, LEWIS SCUDDER,
AND MANY OTHERS.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Committee appointed by this Association will sit for the purpose of enrolling names, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week from 8 to 9 o'clock, at No. 954 Broadway, corner of 23d-st. By order of the Association.

JAS. M. THOMSON,
Chairman of the Enrolling Committee.

TWELFTH WARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, duly appointed for the purpose, will be in attendance at the office of Porter & Randall, in Washington Hall, on 3d-av., 125th and 126th sts., on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, of this week, between 8 and 9 o'clock, to enroll the names of all those who favor a union of political parties, and who will pledge themselves to sustain the nominations to be made by the Republican Union Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 24th inst.

JAMES H. WELSH,
JOHN H. PORTER,
WILLIAM E. PABOR,
THOMAS E. DEY,
JOHN S. POOLE,
Committee.

SIXTEENTH WARD FOR THE UNION.—The undersigned were appointed a Committee by the XVIth WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, at a Special Meeting, held Sept. 8, do hereby give notice that they will, from 8 till 9 o'clock, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, the 12th, 13th and 15th inst., enroll the names of all desiring to participate in the election of Delegates to the REPUBLICAN AND UNION CONVENTION, to be held at Syracuse, Sept 24, 1862.

S. E. HARRISON, JOHN E. KELLEY,
W. H. BULL, A. B. DODGE,
W. SHAW.
H. C. PARKE, Secretary.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

S.-T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

- They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
- They create a healthy appetite.
- They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
- They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
- They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
- They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
- They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
- They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
- They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
- They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

PEREGO'S

ARMY SHIRTS

WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

S.-T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,

Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR

☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

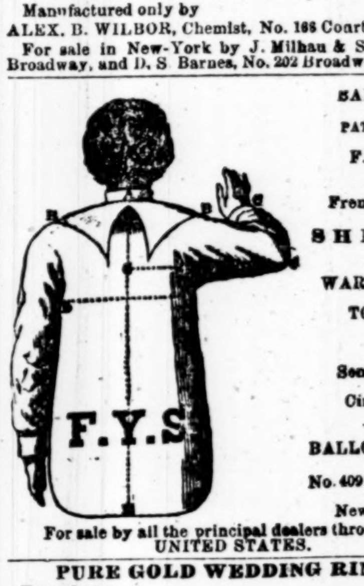
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.

It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.

Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway.



BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT, in pint bottles, at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, swelling, all lameness, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

COL. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

Every man enlisting in this veteran regiment, will receive before leaving the State..........$129
On joining the regiment in the field..........13
At the expiration of the period of his enlistment..........75
Making in all..........$217

Exclusive of the regular pay of from $13 to $20 per month, which commences from date of enrolment.

Promotions made from the ranks.

Families of Volunteers receive relief at once from the City Authorities.

Headquarters, Sixth Regiment Armory, Centre Market, corner Centre and Grand sts.

BURTON H. DAVIS, Capt. 66th N. Y. Vols.,
Recruiting Officer.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!

TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.

Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

U. S. ARMY NURSES.

Wanted at Agency Sanitary Commission, No. 49 Broadway, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., daily able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to act as nurses in the United States hospitals and on transports.

Twenty dollars and fifty cents per month will be paid, and rations, clothing, and medical attendance furnished. None need apply unless they can produce certificates of good moral character, can pass a strict physical examination, and are ready to make a contract with the United States Government for one year.

"IRONSIDES REGIMENT."

COMPANY A, CAPT. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.
Headquarters No. 481 3d-av., near 34th-st.

Young men wanted for this Company who love liberty for its own sake.

This regiment will be composed of first-class young men; those desiring to join should make application at once, as the regiment will fill up rapidly.

The usual bounty as well as superior privileges are extended.

"NOW'S THE DAY" and "NOW'S THE HOUR."

COMPANY B, IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

Col. CHARLES GOULD.

A mass meeting, to assist in the formation of this company, will be held in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. H. B. RIDGWAY, Col. GOULD, Lieut.-Col. DUGANNE, Maj. BARNES Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, Hon. J. WINTHROP CHANLER, and others

DAVID D. TERRY, Captain.
EDWARD ABBOTT, Lieutenant.
Company Headquarters at No. 340 4th-st.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES—SECOND BATTALION.

Recruits are wanted for this splendid regiment, officered by veterans, and to be composed of none but first-class men. The corps is to be raised in fifteen days. Apply immediately. Special bounties paid.

Col. H. D. HULL,
No. 663 Broadway, (Mozart Hall.)

FIFTH REGIMENT METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Recruits are wanted for this crack Regiment, which will be commanded by Col. F. W. PARMELE, Major of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M. Most of the members of the "Thirty-seventh" will join this new regiment, and aid their gallant Colonel. All who wish to join will call at No. 596 Broadway and enroll their names.

ATTENTION!! 119TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

THE FIRST OFF FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A Lieutenant and Sergeant remain at Camp Peissner, Turtle Bay Park, 45th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. and at No. 169 Houston-st., to receive recruits for this fine regiment, now in the field.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.,

"FOR THE WAR."

The members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and all others who desire to unite with them in the formation of a new regiment for the war, are requested to call at headquarters, No. 596 Broadway, and enroll their names.

NATIONAL MILITARY ACADEMY,

Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.
Col. WM. W. TOMPKINS,
Principal.

Instruction daily, from 8½ to 10½ A. M., from 3½ to 5½ P. M., and during the evening from 7½ to 10, in

ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND CAVALRY TACTICS.

The Colonel has arranged with two competent assistants, just returned from the seat of war, to instruct in the above arms, and is forming classes for the above hours, and is prepared to arrange with individuals or companies for a full course of military instruction in either of the above branches.

$217 BOUNTY!—$142 IMMEDIATELY.—THE Fourth New-York State Battery, Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. Now in the field. Recruits now is your time, before all bounties stop. Men from the country come along. Look at the inducements! Choose light artillery for easy service. No musket drill. No long marches; as you can march or ride when you like. No knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. No trenches to dig. Good officers, good pay, and good rations. This battery was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hills, and has only lost three men killed. Come and join before you are drafted. Recruiting station No. 389 Hudson-st., near Clarkson st.

First Lieut. CHAS. H. SCOTT,
Corp. JOHN A. THOMPSON,
Recruiting Officers.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW offered to young men desirous of joining the finest and most efficient mounted corps in the service—First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, Col. CHARLES C. DODGE, now in service at Norfolk and Suffolk, Va. Only 40 active young men wanted to complete this pioneer Regiment to 1300 effective men. All the City, State and United States bounties paid at once. Fine horses, uniforms, arms and complete equipments on hand and furnished to recruits immediately. The Regiment has already served with marked distinction in Virginia under the veteran Gens. WOOL and DIX. Apply at once to Major W. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 606 Broadway.

THIRTY DOLLARS EXTRA BOUNTY.—PARTRIDGE GUARD, COMPANY I, SECOND BATTALION, DURYEE'S ZOUAVES, called after Capt. W. T. PARTRIDGE, Co. I, N. Y. Vols., who was killed at Gaines' Hill, June 27, 1862. This Company is now organizing for the War, and able-bodied, picked men are wanted to fill up the roll. Thirty Dollars Extra will be paid to recruits over and above all public bounties. All who wish to join the Company will call at the Headquarters, No. 115 Pearl-st.

LINDSEY BLUES BATTALION—METROPOLITAN BRIGADE—now organizing for the War. JOHN N. WILSEY having been appointed Lieut.-Colonel, and authority having been given to the following gentlemen to recruit companies, the members, friends and citizens generally are invited to attend a meeting at 8 o'clock to-night (Thursday), at the Mercer House. EDGAR A. ROBERTS, WM. R. GWYN, HY. J. WHITE, EUGENE F. ROBERTS, JOSIAH McCORD.

MONITORS—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-seventh Regiment—Col. Gurney, having gone to the seat of war, Capt. Howland has been detached for a few days, to recruit a limited number of first-class men. All members absent, with or without leave, are directed to report in person at headquarters, No. 308 Broadway, immediately.

WM. HOWLAND, Captain.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1862.

THE ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS IN the City of Brooklyn liable to military duty being nearly completed, all patriotic citizens are requested to notify the Enrolling Officer, at the Academy of Music, Montague-st., of any defects or omissions which may have come under their observation.

WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate-General,
Chief Enrolling Officer.

S.-T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

Of this celebrated brand appears to be in every one's mouth, as well as on every one's table. They are a splendid article, and can be relied upon to strengthen and invigorate exhausted nature.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Farris & Pratt, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking; or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young Protestant woman, with the best of City references for cooking washing and ironing, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Is a good baker of bread and biscuit.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, as plain cook; is a good bread maker; no objections to assist with washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store, from 11 until 2 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook; is a good baker; would assist in washing and ironing in a small private family, and is willing to go a short distance in the country; has good references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 190 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; she is a good plain cook, and a good baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 168 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; can do baking; has no objection to do a little washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required, in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from her present situation. Call at No. 7 West 20th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; can give best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT cook wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats and pastry, ice cream, jellies, &c. No objections to the country; best of testimonials produced. Can be seen at No. 115 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman as professional Cook; understands meats, soups, jellys, baking and pastry. Also, English and French dishes. Best of city reference; can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 31 Charles-st., near Waverly-place, in the rear, 3d floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. A good home and kind treatment is more of an object than high wages. Good references given. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-rate cook in a small family; understands the making of all kinds of jellies, pastry and game; would assist with the washing, if necessary; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 506 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; understands her business in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies, pastry, &c. Inquire at No. 153 West 24th-st., for 2 or 3 days, where the best of references can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as good plain cook, baker, washer and ironer; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at 206 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family, or would do general housework in a family of two or three persons. Call for 2 or 3 days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as good plain cook, or as chambermaid and laundress; five years' City references. Apply at No. 140 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent cook, who will be required to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 10 West 20th-st., between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, a situation as cook, in a private family; can give City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 Varick-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as a good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references given. No. 25 West 12th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable woman, in a gentleman's family; is thoroughly experienced in cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, &c.; no objection to the washing and ironing of a moderate sized family; refers to distinguished families in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable, middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st. Inquire in the basement.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTed, by a woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 226 8th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very highly-recommended girl wishes a situation in either of the above capacities; is a girl of experience, and of the most kind and pleasant disposition, and in the neatness of her appearance and efficiency will be found a desirable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very genteel American Protestant girl wishes a situation as above; is a first-class seamstress, and a person of education and religious principles, and in neatness of appearance and manners is companionable for any lady. Refers to a religious family, where she has lived five years. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiter; understands her business in all its branches; can do French fluting. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 144 No. East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or is a good seamstress; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, and would be willing to assist in taking care of growing children and do plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 32d-st., over the drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do waiting, or is willing to assist in washing in a small family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 122 7th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as above, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; best of City references. Apply at No. 140 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to make herself generally useful; good City references given. Call or address No. 126 East 29th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Call, or address, No. 112 East 23d-st.; the best of City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and take charge of children, or as waitress; has the best of references. Call at No. 311 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing and waiting. Inquire for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 25th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Can give the best of city reference. Please call at No. 210 21st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references given. No. 25 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 173 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A REspectable woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 242 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

A YOUNG WOMAN, A DRESSMAKER, wishes to go out by the day; references given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., in the corset and skirt store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also family sewing of all kinds; will take care of a little girl if required; City references. Apply at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, an engagement with a lady going to California; would take care of children, or pay part of her own passage. Apply at No. 637 8th-av., over the crockery store, 2d floor, front room, between 44th and 45th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent dressmaker to engage with a family; would make herself generally useful; would not require any pay for some time. Inquire at No. 637 8th-av., between 44th and 45th st., over the crockery store, second front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wants a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist with light chamberwork or wait on growing children; reference unexceptionable from some of the first families in the City. Can be seen at present employers for a few days at No. 100 Madison av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as competent seamstress. Can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Would go by the day, but a permanent situation preferred, or would do light chamber work. Can be seen at her present employer's at No. 237 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, experienced girl, who has served in private families, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can make shirts, do all kinds of family sewing, children's clothes, embroiders ladies' plain morning dresses in the neatest style. Wages $3 a week, $8 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress, and to do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is a good shirt maker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS—SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION wanted, by a competent person—a Protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on a machine; would wait on young ladies, or grown children, or assist with chamberwork, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 West Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assisting in the chamberwork; willing to go to the country; has the best reference. Call for two days at No. 192 7th-ave., between 23d and 24th-sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as laundress or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up linens and embroidery, and French fluting; the best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 168 East 22d-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman, as laundress in a private family; has lived with the best families in the City; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent woman, as first-class laundress and chambermaid: best of City reference. Call at No. 85 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS—EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an experienced laundress, to go out by the day, or would do any other kind of house-work. Reference if required. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 119½ 20th-st., one door east of 3d-av. Terms low.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A LAdy, well educated, a good housekeeper, and calculated to make a home happy, but who is tired of boarding, would like to make arrangement with a widower as assistant in that department. No recompense desired; best of references given. None need reply without giving real name, and where an interview may be had. Address L. M., for one week, box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hairdressing in the best manner, or would go as seamstress alone; cutting and fitting in the best style; would go out by the day, or week, or month; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, or till suited, at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTant girl wants a situation in a respectable family to do general housework. She can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 265 West 16th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE American woman wishes a situation as above; can give references as to experience, capacity, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 Fourth-av., near 23d-st., or address as above.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and seamstress in a first-class family. No other need call. Call at No. 74 University-place, corner of 13th-st.

AS NURSE—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant, a situation as nurse; is fully qualified to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience, and possessing first-class City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; has no objections to take charge of grown children and do sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress: is capable of taking care of an infant; has no objection to go traveling. Can be seen at No. 146 34th-st., east of 2d-av. Good reference, if required.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; best of City reference. Call at No. 44 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. [illegible] 14th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A PROTESTANT ENGlish girl, 14 years of age, that has not lived out before, wishes a situation to mind children, or to learn to do waiting; wages not so much an object as a home in a good pious family. Apply at No. 506 2d-av.

FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who is fond of children, and can do plain sewing, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS SALESWOMAN.—A YOUNG LADY would like a situation as saleswoman in a fancy-store. Address, for three days, A. U., Station D, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE THE charge of a house and children, or to teach young children, or as teacher in the primary department of a school, or as companion to a lady; good reference given. Address O. C., with particulars, or call for one week, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 42 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

CALIFORNIA.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN wishes to engage with a family about going to California, as nurse and seamstress or lady's-maid; she speaks English perfectly; can give five years' unexceptionable reference, and is used to sea traveling. Call or address for three days at No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES, HOUSEMAIDS AND LAUNDRESSES.—Ladies desirous of securing efficient, truthful servants, of the most excellent class, may be immediately supplied with those accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn, by applying to H. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton's Building,) corner of Joralemon, Brooklyn, where positively none but a superior class of servants will be admitted.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD.

MALES.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER.—A YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, who was in the battle of Williamsburgh, and was shot through the left lung at the battle of Fair Oaks, and discharged, wants a situation at some light employment, that he may support himself; he is honest and trustworthy; refers to B. R. Barlow, at Five Points House of Industry. Address Box 4,700 New-York Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a smart man, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of early fruit and vegetables; understands the care of green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees, or would take charge of a farm if required, or if a small place would milk one or more cows; has been fourteen years in this country, and can be well recommended. Call or address T. L., at McIlvain & Young's seed store, No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; is a good milker, and understands the care and management of horses. Address A. B., Box No. 211, *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a thorough practical gardener; is married, and a native of Scotland; can give first-class reference. Apply to Mr. ELLIOT, seedsman, No. 27 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEment wanted, by a first-class man, as head gardener and farmer, or would rent or work a productive farm on shares. Address ABERDEEN, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a well-recommended German Protestant man, in City or country; is a careful driver, a good groom and gardener; no objection to go on a small farm; will make himself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

A TENOR SINGER WITH AMPLE QUALIFIcations and experience in conducting Church music, desires a first-rate situation in New-York or Brooklyn. Inquire of THEO. HAGEN, at Mason Brothers', No. 5 Mercer-st.

AS PORTER.—A GERMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as porter; is an industrious and sober man, and is not afraid to work; has been four years with his last employers, to whom he refers; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. A line to C. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to go in the country, and willing to assist in the garden and take care of a cow; good reference from my last employer. Address G. O., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and who has had long experience in this country; has six years' reference from his last employer; has no objection to a country situation. Address J. H., coachman, No. 305 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a sober, steady man, of many years' experience in some of the best families in this country, and fully understands his business in its several branches; is a German and a Protestant. Call, or address No. 514 Broome-st., near Thompson.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business and can produce satisfactory references as to character and ability; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent driver, and a good groom; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness-maker's store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good references as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address B, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver, and is a good milker, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address D, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, aged 23, a situation as coachman. Good reference from his last employer. Address C. W., Box No. 214 *Times* office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, assistant, or clerk. Am thoroughly acquainted with double entry. Undoubted City reference given. Will accept a moderate salary. Please address ARTHUR, Box No. 162, *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED man a situation as waiter in a first-class boarding-house. Can be seen at Mrs. C. GREEN'S Domestic Agency, No. 950 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, an active, competent person, of good address, writing a good hand, pleasing, competent of taking orders, and a good seamstress; best of wages. Good domestics of every calling. Public patronage is solicited by Mrs. GREEN, at No. 950 Broadway, near 22d-st.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A VERY smart, respectable girl, about sixteen or seventeen years old; must bring written reference. Apply at No. 16 St. Luke's-place, (Leroy-st., near Hudson,) after 9 o'clock.

A YOUTH.—WANTED, BY A DRY GOODS IMporting house a steady youth, between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, who can come well recommended. Address, in handwriting of applicant, to Box No. 4,413 Post-office.

WANTED—OPERATORS, AT GOOD PAY, ON Singer's machine and boarded, if desired, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., second story, between North Moore and Beach sts.

A LAD WANTED IN A WHOLESALE dry goods house; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address DRY GOODS, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN A wholesale clothing house; one who can influence trade. Apply at No. 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

LADIES' DRESS CAP-MAKERS WANTED, at No. 12 Gay-st., between Waverly-place and Christopher-st. Good hands will have constant work.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST class house and furniture to correspond, between Clinton and Henry sts.; pleasantly situated near two ferries and two railroads; rent moderate to a good responsible tenant. None other need apply from 7 o'clock till 9, from 1 o'clock till 2, from 5 o'clock to 9, in the evening, at No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn. H. STEVENSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEgantly and completely furnished house on University-place, will be rented to a private family or for a first-class boarding-house; house 32x75, 17 bedrooms, 3 parlors, dining-room 20x24 feet; security required for amount of one year's rent. Apply to
H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, THE first-class high-stoop dwelling-house No. 126 West 12th-st; three rooms deep, with mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, furnace, &c. Apply to Mr. KING, No. 73 West 13th-st., or WALTON OAKLEY, No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 until 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family, in 28th-st., near 4th-av.; 13 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—FROM SEPT. 1, FIRST-CLASS, FULL-sized, 4-story house, chandeliers on three floors, with independent conveniences on first floor for a professional gentleman or consulate. For terms, apply at No. 261 Green-st., between Waverley and Clinton places.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—A FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than required would let part of their house to a small family. House is brown-stone front, with every convenience—No. 140 East 33d-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED brick house on Henry-st., near State-st., in Brooklyn, with modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to J. M. LEWIS, No. 67 Wall-st., N. Y.

A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY MAY FIND a pleasant residence, well furnished, by inquiring at the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st. The rent will be made easy by boarding the present occupant.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A VERY SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS would be willing to take a furnished house for the Winter, at a nominal rent, in New-York or Brooklyn, (the latter preferred,) or perhaps would make arrangements to board the present occupants if desired. The most satisfactory references given and required. Address W. W., Box No. 676 Post-office.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, near Fort Washington, containing four or five rooms, for half year or longer. Rent about $225 the half year, part in advance. Address Box No. 172 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN THE City from October 1 to May 1, by a private family, with all improvements, in a good location. Address, stating rent, location, &c., B., Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 70¾ ACRES AT SOUTHhold, Staten Island, adjoining the elegant residence of J. W. Merriam, Esq. Excellent land and now under cultivation. Will be sold very low. Address Box No. 2,012 New-York Post-office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR TENEMENT HOUSES in New-York, about 5 acres of land in New-Rochelle, near Long Island Sound. Price, $6,000. Apply to J. P. ROBINSON, Main-st., New-Rochelle.

$950—HALF DOWN.—FARM FOR SALE, very low; 5½ acres; new house, 8 rooms; barn, crops, fruit, &c.; 50 miles on Long Island. Apply to THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

Attention is invited to a method of covering flat roofs with slate, insuring a perfectly tight and durable roof. It has been in use some months, and wherever laid has given the most unqualified satisfaction.
For further particulars, inquire of
S. SPELMAN, No. 168 Front-st.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., New-York, Sept. 10, 1862.
THE BOARD OF POLICE ACKNOWLEDGE the donation, by PHILIP FARLEY, of $100, in aid of the Metropolitan Guard. JAMES BOWEN, President.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

NOTICE—TO THE FRIENDS OF VOLUNTEERS.—We receive daily reports of all deaths in hospitals in and around Washington. Can be seen at our office free of charge. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.,
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be resumed. The most distinguished professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals,
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
Miss STEVENS, Principal.
The forty-fourth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st., and Broadway, or by addressing,
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MUSIC THE FOOD OF ANGELS.—INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, Guitar, violin and in singing, by a pupil of Liszt. Address MUSIC, No. 8 Varick-place, in Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Houston, or call before 11 A. M., daily. Terms to suit the times.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from the City. Fall term commences Sept. 24. J. A. Fowler and W. B. Dwight, Principals. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway and No. 244 Pearl-st.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

$132.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 8, for children under 12. Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. Principal Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, takes charge of the French classes.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School, at No. 62 East 22d-street, Tuesday Sept. 9: English studies, French language and music are taught in the school.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. [illegible] Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 52 West 18th-st.,
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.
All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE WINTER TERM OF
MISS DEWEY'S
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Commences Nov. 1. Address Miss MARY E. DEWEY, Sheffield, Mass.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway.
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Nos. 270 and 309 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The Institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and Miss Rosalie F. Henmann, and in a Young Gentleman's Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and E. Korrly, No. 309 West 22d-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 711 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and at the Institute.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR EIGHT years the best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Twenty-six dollars will prepay board, washing, fuel, room and common English branches, from Sept. 16 to close of Fall term, Nov. 27. Two hundred and twenty-five students now in attendance. A graduate's course for ladies. A superior commercial college. Winter term of fourteen weeks begins Dec. 4. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopens Sept. 8. Circulars No. 809 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE, STATEN ISLAND—A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—This first-class Institution will reopen Sept. 16. Terms for boarders, $2 50 per school year. Number limited to twenty. Circulars can be obtained at Whittemore Bros., No. 579 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. E. H. SPOONER, Southside, Staten Island.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reëxamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The eighteenth session of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 29. Terms are moderate. Juniors under 12 years taken at a reduction from the regular terms. One hour from the City, easy of access *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 561 B'dway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, and teachers with positions. References: Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co. Wanted, several tutors and governesses for families, also teachers of various branches for schools.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 VARick-st., Hudson-square, (St. John's-park,) respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has returned to the City, and will reopen a French and English boarding and day school for young ladies MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 174 West 23d-st.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A TEACHER OF SEVeral years' experience, a graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the Classics and Mathematics. Address A. B., Box 102 *Times* Office.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Commences Oct. 1. Solid and ornamental branches and Lews' gymnastics. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862.—It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. [illegible] Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President,
Westchester Penn.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of [illegible] McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The eighteenth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. D. G. Eaton, adjoining the Institute building.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MURRAY HILL, No. 22 East 35th-st.,
Near Madison-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, &c., may be obtained at the School.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

THE EXERCISES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF this City will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th. Applicants for admission to the full classical, the scientific, or the eclectic course, will present themselves for examination on TUESDAY, the 16th, in the Council Room, at 9½ A. M.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., ESTB. 1855.

Wanted, first class professor of classics, at liberal salary—must be an Episcopalian; two male teachers for public schools in N. Y.; a middle-aged preceptress for school near N. Y.; teacher of classics for school near N. Y.; Episcopalian governess for Delaware; French gentleman for music; French governess for City school; lady for French and music on Long Island; gentleman for New-Jersey public school; French lady for music in City; German lady for music; boys' boarding school for sale. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.
☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.
REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT IS WANTED BY A YOUNG lady accomplished as organist, church singer, newspaper contributor, copyist, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. She has received at the rate of $600, but in view of the prospects of the times, is prepared to negotiate for the best arrangements she can make; and refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior attainments. Address now, or in future, Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Box No. 4, Mendham, N. J.

NAT. TEACHERS' INST. AND EDUCATIONAL Agency, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y. Principals of *Schools* having vacancies for *Pupils*, and *Parents* seeking *Seminaries* for their children are invited to call or write.
Teachers wanted for *Classics, French, Music, Mathematics, Painting* and *Mil. Tactics*, in Central N. Y., Pa., Mass., Vt., N. H., Ohio and Wis., and a French gentleman for music, and a lady as matron in a sem'y near N. Y.
RICE & ANDREWS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF CONSIDerable experience in teaching the ordinary and higher English branches, wishes an engagement in some city or country school, either for a part or the whole of the time. Has good City and country references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF several years' experience in teaching music, Latin, French and the English branches, desires a situation in a family or school, in New-York or Brooklyn; best of references given. Address C. S. E., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had experience in teaching the higher English branches, music and rudiments of French, desires a position in a family or school; has no objection to going out of the City. Can furnish a piano if necessary. Address Miss L., Madison-square Post-office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English Lady of great experience and fully qualified, is desirous of an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family. Besides the higher branches of an English education, she would give instruction in Music and French. Address M. C., No. 90 Attorney-st., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED by a lady who has had many years' experience in Scotland and America; the branches she teaches are English, French, drawing, vocal and instrumental music, sewing and fancy work of all kinds. Address A. M., care of L. Ingersoll, Esq., No. 71 Bowery, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess or to teach in a select school, by a young lady thoroughly educated and fully competent to teach in all the English branches, French and music; the best of references given and required. Address C. W. C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPEtent to teach the higher English branches and the rudiments of the French language, desires a position as visiting governess. Address GOVERNESS, Station D, Bible-house.

A MORNING OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady wishes to meet with an engagement in the above capacity; her acquirements are English, thoroughly, French, music and drawing. The highest city references given from her last pupils. Address B. L., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY of excellent musical talent wishes to teach one or two in a private family in consideration for her board; the best City references can be given. Address E. S., care of Prof. S. R. Percey, No. 26 East 20th-st.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS,—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, AND all other just claims of soldiers and sailors, their heirs and friends promptly attended to. Call or send for circulars. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park place, New-York City.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the uretha and uterus; dysmenorrhea, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $75. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married [illegible] in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. [illegible]RS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every [illegible] should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate [illegible] which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

[illegible]ETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S [illegible] Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 [illegible]-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX [illegible]tially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 12

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CORNELIUS RYAN and FREDERICK WEHMAN, under the firm name of Ryan & Wehman, in the hide and tallow business, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 14th day of April, 1862.

CORNELIUS RYAN, Hide and Tallow Dealer,
Nos. 491 and 493 10th-av.

No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862, No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS,
WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.
je19-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.

JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24-1aw6m Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL,
WM. BRUCE, } Executors.
ap17-1aw6mTh*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
ARMY CLOTHS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1862. }

Manufacturers and Merchants are invited to offer Proposals, at this office, until FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 M., to furnish the United States with
BLANKETS, ARMY CLOTHS, KERSEYS, AND LININGS AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,
SUITED TO MAKING
UNIFORM CLOTHING.

The BLANKETS must be Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches in length, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide; each blanket to weigh 5 pounds.

The CLOTH must be dark blue, (Indigo wool-dyed,) of army standard, weighing 21 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 10½ ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. The KERSEYS must be sky blue, (Indigo wool-dyed,) army standard, weighing 22 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 11 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. Samples of Linings and Trimming must accompany the bids for these articles.

Bidders will state the number of yards and quantity of each article they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the Clothing Depôt in Philadelphia, and the price per yard, &c.

Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give satisfactory security. The names of sureties to be given in the proposal.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.

The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.

Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs,
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan:

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I. Skinner;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:

Seventeen Members of Assembly

Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.

Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York, ss.:*

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 14, 1862.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from sewer in Vestry-street, to a point twenty feet north of Laight-street, and sewer in Pearl-street from sewer in New-Bowery to near Rose-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight-streets; on both sides of Pearl-street between New-Bowery and Rose-street; west side of Vandewater-street, from a point one hundred and sixteen feet south of Pearl, to said Pearl-street, and east side of Rose-street from Pearl-street, to a point about ninety-two feet eight inches south of Duane-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1862. }

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
September 9, 1862. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Downing-street from Bleecker-street to Bedford-street; and

Petition for sewer in Spring-street between Mott and Elizabeth-streets.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, September 20, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.
July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy3-1aw14wTh.*

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

A JEWELER WHO HAS MORE STORE-room than he can well fill, would like to receive some desirable goods to sell on commission or as agent. Any such goods as will not conflict with his business will be received. Also, a first-class safe wanted. References given. Address HASTINGS, Box No. 121 *Times* Office

COAL-YARD TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The old established yard Nos. 950 and 952 3d-av., between 60th and 61st sts.; two floors lower and first 50 feet front by 110 feet deep, all under cover. Inquire on the premises.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old-established edge-tool manufactory, and willing to invest some capital, can hear of a good chance by addressing W. P. ABENDROTH, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

WIDOWERS, BACHELORS, OR INVALID FEMALES.—With such persons, in City or country, a lone woman would like to make herself domestically useful—instruct and matronize children—for a small compensation other than the home afforded her; has unexceptionable credentials. Address WIDOW LADY, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for one week.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—WANTED, ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE TONS of the best of Lehigh coal, in exchange for a piano or melodeon. Inquire at the piano-rooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3: others proportionately cheap.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS MADE—PROMPT RETURNS—References first-class. Address G. P., No. 81 West 26th-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 70 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862. }

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIrectors of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1862. }

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, (ten per cent.) less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL
Will sell, at auction,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1862,

And following days until the whole is sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 165 Chambers-st.,
By order of the Assignee.

The entire stock of the late firm of I. L. HUNT & CO., contained in store, comprising $60,000 worth of Heavy and Shelf HARDWARE, Carriage Springs and Trimmings, Carriage Makers' Hardware, Table, Desert and Pocket Cutlery, Malleable and Gray Iron Castings, &c., &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited, the sale being positive, to close the estate.

TERMS.—Six months approved notes, payable in the City of New-York, for all bills over $500; under that amount net cash. A discount of 4 per cent. will be allowed for cash on all bills entitled to credit.

Catalogues are ready, and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL,
Auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell, on THURSDAY, Sept. 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

Shares.		Shares.	
38 Chatham Bank	$25	20 St. Marks' Fire Ins.	$25
30 Ocean Bank	50	10 Commonwealth Ins.	100
14 Market Bank	100	13 Humboldt	100
20 Corn Exchange Bank	100	50 Kings Co.	20
20 Hope Ins. Co.	50	25 Great West'n Mar. Ins.	100
20 Germania Ins Co.	50	20 New-World Fire Ins.	50
13 W'msburgh City Ins.	50	200 Wall-st. Fire Ins. Co.	20
10 Continental Ins. Co.	100	50 Brookl'n & C'y Isl. R.	100

$400—Florence and Keyport Joint Stock.
$2,000—7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, $1,000 each.
$2,000—6 per cent. North Carolina State Bonds, $1,000 each.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

850 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Comprising all styles of goods, direct from manufacturers, suitable for Fall and Winter trade.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st.: sofa beds, lounges, bureaus, chairs, tables, washstands, wardrobes, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, looking-glasses, artificial flowers, kitchen furniture, &c.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, consisting of a farm of 93 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and commodious buildings, and desirable as a farm or fancy residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For particulars, inquire of WILBER & VAN CLEEF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LE GRAND DODGE, Referee.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 27, by a passenger of *Great Eastern*, on her last trip to New-York, a yellow leather VALISE, lock broken, fastened by a strap round the middle; it was put on the baggage-car at Morris' Dock, where the passengers were landed; but on arriving at 27th-st. depôt it was not found; its contents were books, clothing, jewelry and private letters and papers, addressed or belonging to A. L. Gray; the jewelry consisted of Roman gold studs, marked with Greek characters, (O S W,) and sleeve-buttons, and several unset painted porcelain and breast-pins. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder, on application to E. A. DOOLITTLE, No. 4 New-st., New-York.

LOST—BETWEEN PEARL-ST. AND JAMES-SLIP ferry on the evening of the 8th inst. A SMALL BOOK, bound in Red Russian leather, containing accounts. A reward of $10 will be paid to any person leaving it at No. 133 Pearl-st.

LOST.—A SILVER CREAM EWER, LEFT IN A Broadway stage, on Wednesday, by a gentleman who got out at the South Ferry. A handsome reward will be paid to any one bringing it to WM. SHAW, No. 43 Park-place.

FOUND—ON THE EAST RIVER SEVERAL LOGS OF TIMBER which the owner can have on proving property and paying expenses, on application to Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Builder, Astoria

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head: green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River for Havana on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY	Sep 13.	MONDAY	Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau	$50.
Passage money to Havana	70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP Bremen, C. MEYER, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Sept. 13.
KANGAROO	Saturday	Sept. 20.
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept. 27.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 13. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after Sept. 1, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Commencement of the
FALL AND WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON.
A LARGE AND TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FULL AND BRILLIANT ORCHESTRA.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
Will be presented, a Romantic Drama, in three translated from the French, called
CLAUDE MARCEL;
OR,
THE IDIOT OF TARBES.
Produced under the direction of E. F. TAYLOR.
This piece has been received with great enthusiasm, and is pronounced
THE MOST EXCITING AND ATTRACTIVE DRAMA ever presented to the patrons of the Museum.
Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Impromptu Singer—the only Improvisatore in the country.
A few months since the Manager dispatched an expedition to the tropical seas after their
BRILLIANTLY COLORED FISH.
Its success was complete, returning with a large assortment of gorgeously beautiful fish,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
consisting in part of the following:
FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH,
whose symmetry and colors are exquisitely rich.
PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS,
the very gems of the ocean. Never before seen except in tropical seas.
SQUIRREL FISH,
of perfect symmetry and brilliant colors.
SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH,
a very grave and dignified piscatorial gentleman, with the mark of a lance on his body.
COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon.
PORCUPINE FISH, covered all over with spines like a porcupine's quills, and with head and eyes like a bull-dog.
CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE.
ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES or SEA-FLOWERS, very beautiful.
SPANISH LADY, so called from its beautiful colors and graceful motions.
PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon.
GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are all to be seen, in rich and transparent tanks, swimming about in all their native grace and beauty.
Yet, with all this, and the millions of other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
First Benefit of
YOUNG AMERICA
AND LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, first time this season of the famous and irresistibly comic
Pantomime entitled
VOL AU VENT,
OR A NIGHT'S ADVENTURES.
YOUNG AMERICA,
(First time,) as
VOL AU VENT.
In which GABRIEL RAVEL has taken the greatest pains to perfect his PUPIL, and feels confident this WONDERFUL CHILD will not disappoint his friends and patrons in one of the most arduous characters.
GABRIEL,
(For this occasion only,) has undertaken the character of
OLD BROCK THE MILLER.
After the farce, second time, of the amusing divertisement of
LA MAJA.
Don Basilio..........GABRIEL RAVEL.
The Evening's entertainments will commence with
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement with the
EMINENTLY GREAT TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN FORREST,
who will make his first appearance on
MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Also with the justly celebrated Comedian,
MR. HACKETT,
who will appear on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16.
With the exception of the Press, no Free List.
Admission 50 cents Secured Parquette Stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. JACKSON begs to announce
THE FOURTH and LAST NIGHT
of the great American Tragedy of
GERALDINE,
in which the great tragic artiste,
MISS BATEMAN,
sustains the rôle of
GERALDINE,
a representation which has won her an enthusiastic homage from the most refined and fashionable, as well as literary and artistic circles, unequaled in the remembrance of this generation.
Mr. Bateman, as the wild bard David, of Ruthin; Mr. J. W. Wallack, as the pretended priest, Anselmo, and Mr. Edwin Adams, as the gallant Crusader, Hubert, are universally conceded to achieve the
HIGHEST POINT OF DRAMATIC EXCELLENCE.
FRIDAY— BENEFIT
OF
J. W. WALLACK.
MONDAY, 15th, Miss BATEMAN will appear for the first time on any stage in the character of
LADY MACBETH.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHRISTY & BRIGGS..........Lessees and Proprietors.
The only delineators of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY IN THE CITY.
The most popular amusement and the favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.
MONDAY, Sept. 8,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
First time in four years of
THE MUMMY.
GEORGE CHRISTY as GINGER BLUE.
BILLY ALLEN in his unapproachable EMPIRE JIG.
THE PILGRIM FATHERS—GEORGE CHRISTY and SYLVESTER BLEEKER.
A GRAND MATINEE
Every Saturday, commencing at 3 o'clock.
Children to Matinee only 15 cents.
Doors open in the evening at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admittance 25 cents; private boxes $3 and $4.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.
First night of the
BRENDISI,
Composed expressly by Sig. MUZIO for
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI and Mme. STRAKOSCH.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

In consequence of the great crowd at the garden on Monday evening, the same bill will be repeated THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, and the Chinese Lantern Fête will be repeated EVERY EVENING during the week. Carlotta Patti, Mme. Strakosch, Sig. Susini, Sig. Muzio, Sig. Dubreul in a Grand Concert. Senorita CUBAS in her Spanish Dance la Madrilena, assisted by corps de ballet. New acts in Equestrian School, by Louise Tournaire, Conrad Brothers, and a host of others. Cinderella Matinée. EVERY AFTERNOON, by 75 beautiful children. Monday, Sept. 15, benefit of Senorita Cubas.

WALLACK'S NEW THEATRE.

The Ladies and Gentlemen engaged for the approaching Fall and Winter season are requested to meet on the Stage at 11 o'clock A. M., on
SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT 13.
A full attendance is desired, as a rehearsal will take place at 12 o'clock. By order of Mr. WALLACK.
LESTER WALLACK, Stage Manager.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."

This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M to 6 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.
Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS IN
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the ladies of New-York and vicinity, as well as those visiting the City, that they will submit for inspection on
MONDAY, the 15th inst.,
one of the largest and choicest stocks of Paris and London garments in this City, which will comprise the very LATEST STYLES, both in fabric and manufacture, consisting of
VELVETS, SILKS, BEAVERS,
Plush Sattard Cloths,
Velvet, Seal, Otter Cloths, and
Intermediate fabrics,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
J. J. HOMES & LA BATARD,
No. 477 Broadway.

P. S.—On account of the numerous applications for children's garments the past season, we have made a distinct department for children and misses, in sizes varying from 6 to 16 years of age, in entirely new fabrics, suitable to this particular branch of the business.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.—Fall opening, Sept. 11. The assortment is very complete in long and square shawls in all colors. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

MILLINERY.

PARIS FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully informs Merchants and Milliners from the country, that she is now prepared to exhibit the latest styles of Paris Pattern Bonnets and Fall Millinery at the lowest wholesale prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

METROPOLITAN LODGE NO. 273.—THE next communication of this Lodge will be held THURSDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, at their rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway. The members are requested, and the fraternity cordially invited, to attend.

JOHN SHEVILLE, M.
CHESTER H. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Excitement Regarding the Rumored Removal of Gen. Butler.

Arrival of Troops from Baton Rouge.

New-Orleans in a Perfect Condition of Defence.

NO DANGER OF ITS CAPTURE.

Parade of the First Louisiana Volunteer Regiment.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE GUERRILLAS.

From our Special Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

The excitement here, occasioned by the rumor that Gen. Butler is to be removed to South Carolina, is very intense, not only among the citizens but among the officers of the army. The prospect of such a thing has come so suddenly that it has a stunning effect. That it is a compliment to Gen. Butler, there cannot be a doubt; but can his place be filled in the department? The country knows and feels that he was sent South with an inadequate force to accomplish the most difficult and important duty of the war. We have only to refer to the preparation for the expeditions of Burnside and Sherman, recall the powerful fleets and strong military resources connected with these Generals, and then compare them with the small force and inadequate transportation of Gen. Butler, to fully appreciate how his perseverance and good luck triumphed over all obstacles, and finally accomplished the most *productive* victory of the war—the other two expeditions, for any comprehensive result, being failures. I do not hesitate to say that, with the same means, no other man in our army could accomplish so much; and I further believe that no other man in the nation could have dealt more properly, effectively, and, on the whole, mercifully, with this extraordinary population of New-Orleans, than Gen. Butler; and, what is more, the same vigilance, the same untiring industry, the same attention to details, the same unwearied war upon rascality, the same kindness to the deserving, the same inspiring of confidence in all, are necessary to be kept up, to preserve and regenerate this city. I have been now a personal witness for three long months of Gen. Butler's daily life, and I say without hesitation that he is the most industrious man in the nation; I venture to assert that he labors fifteen hours a day, at hard mental and physical labor, and yet Gen. Butler is apparently the least fatigued and the least jaded man in his command. His complexion is fair as a child's, his hair is a bright auburn, his eye is bright, and his step is elastic, and because he has these Napoleonic combinations of physical perfection and mental power, he has been enabled to accomplish well, perfectly, indeed, so far the herculean task that he has undertook, *self-imposed*, indeed, for he might have been sitting at Ship Island to-day, and then done as much to meet the demands of the country as has most of our Generals.

I trust that, if this rumor of taking away of the General is true, that it has been well considered at Washington. I trust, if it is true, that Gen. Dix is his successor, for he has the right spirit and the true aim. He will find his work here *well laid out*, the foundation broad and firm; but he will find the work, nevertheless, severe, demanding all his energy and all his firmness. New-Orleans is, after all, the heart of the South; here should have been the great base of all military operations. From this point *upward* should have moved our great armies and powerful fleets, so that, with the great Northern army we could have crushed out this rebellion as between two millstones, ground it, indeed, to powder. This policy must still be pursued; we must change our base in the South as well as in the North; but, do what we may, Gen. Butler is the man to accomplish the task assigned him here or in South Carolina, with a promptness and efficiency that has no superior among our commanding Generals.

The troops from Baton Rouge, some 10,000 strong, arrived here quietly, and at once, and without noise or parade, proceeded to their places on the lines, and there are now formed a series of magnificent encampments, which hold soldiers who defy the approach of the enemy. These events and consummations have called forth two or three reviews from the Commanding General, which resulted satisfactorily to all concerned. It is now unquestionably true that Gen. Butler's force can hold the city against the attack of 100,000 men; in fact, it seems to me that any attempt to take New-Orleans on the part of the Confederates, would be only to provoke its destruction by our own forces, for such unquestionably would be the result if any apparent success was gained by the enemy.

I have just read Gen. Butler's order regarding the battle of Baton Rouge. As it is dated on the 15th of August, it may have reached the North. Be that as it may, I cannot resist saying that, while I admire the General's firmness in censuring the Vermont regiment, all the blame does not necessarily fall where it belongs. With very considerable experience of "soldiering," I certainly have never seen an exception to the rule, *that the men are always as good as the officers.* I know of no case—at least in the present war—where the officers have in vain called on their men to stand by them. Panics and retreats from under fire are, therefore, mostly the result of imperfect previous discipline, or a failure to inspire confidence in the hearts of the men by their officers. Gen. Taylor, for instance, had very little of the martinet in him, but he had the power to make his soldiers believe that he was invincible. If he had commanded at Manassas, the stampede of that battle could not have taken place, as long as he was alive and didn't run himself. The soldiers would have felt or said, as long as Old Zach is in there, among the enemy's intrenchments, *we must not leave him*, and that sentiment would have won the day. Soldiers who do not do their duty deserve condemnation; it is only the fact that such will be the case that keeps up the proper spirit, and renders armies efficient; but the moral courage that is required to pronounce the censure is greater than that which carries a man boldly to the cannon's mouth. The Indianians, justly or unjustly, were censured at the passes of Angostura and see how they have since redeemed their valor, on the battle-fields of the North, West and South. It was a sublime spectacle when the first four regiments of that State knelt in the public square of Indianapolis, and swore as one man that they would revenge the slanders of Buena Vista. And nobly have they done it everywhere, and especially at Baton Rouge, where the gallant Twenty-first for an hour together stood the brunt of the battle, and held the ground, until Michigan and Massachusetts divided the honors, the perils and the graves.

One of the events of the times occurred on Wednesday morning, Aug. 27, when appeared in the streets of our city the first public parade of the First Regiment of Louisiana Union Volunteers. The regiment, twelve hundred strong, marched from the barracks below the city to Canal-street—a distance of over six miles—and through the long route it was the subject of intense wonder, surprise and admiration. Wonder that so fine a body of men could have been so quietly raised and organized, surprise at their soldierly appearance, and admiration because they displayed the power of the Government in regenerating men, and making them, instead of the tools of a most vile rebellion, free and noble supporters of the laws and the Constitution. With very considerable experience in looking at troops, I frankly confess I never saw better material for a splendid regiment, and as most of its members are already entitled to the term of veterans, had been under fire at Pittsburgh Landing and Shiloh, they seemed the very embodiment of the stern soldiers who had been baptized by fire and regenerated under the ægis of the Stars and Stripes. Col. Holcomb, the commander, is a native of Connecticut, a stern disciplinarian, and a first-rate soldier. The Lieut.-Colonel, Elliott, distinguished himself in the bloody struggle of Baton Rouge, and his Commanding General has justly honored him with this most important position as a reward for his gallantry. The Major, Fiske, is from Maine, and the superior discipline of the regiment speaks eloquently for his industry; in fact I might individualize all the officers if I had time, and speak well of each. Nothing could be finer than the file; the men are of the very best material for effective service, and if the First Louisiana Union Regiment ever has an opportunity to baptise themselves with fire, we predict for them brilliant success. Five hundred good and true men are already enrolled and at the barracks for a second regiment, which, no doubt, will be completed by another week. You perceive that Louisiana, or that part of it under the flag, is nobly doing her duty. I should say, perhaps, in this connection, that a day or two ago there occurred a disturbance in the First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, in the suppression of which Col. Holcomb, to make an example, ordered one of the mutineers to be severely punished. The man appointed to perform the sentence demurred, and finally refused, whereupon Col. Holcomb shot him dead in his tracks. Having performed this prompt act of discipline, he sat down and wrote an elaborate statement to the Commanding General of what he had done. Gen. Butler read the document and endorsed upon it—"If circumstances demand it, shoot another." This decisive conduct on the part of Gen. Butler has added increased confidence in the people here in his ability to sustain himself against all and any attack of the rebels, and the good effect is witnessed in the increased confidence of the Union men and the mollification of the seceshers.

The arrival here of the veterans of Baton Rouge has put in circulation a great many anecdotes illustrative of personal bravery. One or two I deem worthy of especial notice. Orderly Sergeant Harry P. Glenn, of Company A, Sixth Michigan Regiment, after being severely wounded in the leg, refused to be carried from the field, telling those who desired to serve him, "You had better look after your fighting, and attend to me afterward." Sergeant Thayer, or Sergeant Dick, as he is familiarly termed, received a buck-shot wound in his toe, and almost instantly afterward a musket ball stopped by his ribs, lodged in the fleshy part of his breast. At this second reminder, he pettishly exclaimed, "That was infernally well done, but somebody has got to pay for it." Finding the ball troublesome, he went to the rear, had it extracted by the Surgeon, and was back with his company in less than twenty minutes. One instance occurred where an officer of the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment was struck by a buckshot on the forehead, the lead flattening out and making only a flesh wound. All the bad effects on the officer was, that for five minutes he was as "crazy as a loon."

On Friday our streets were enlivened by the appearance of a flag of truce. It consisted of a two-horse country wagon, loaded with "truck." A buggy, containing a young officer, and a lady veiled, guarded by two or three ruffianly fellows with pistols in their belts, one of whom waved in a most vigorous manner a dirty white cloth fastened to a stub. It was a sorry looking cavalcade, and it is no wonder it was permitted without guard to make its way to headquarters. The lady was the wife of the Confederate Brig.-Gen. Clark, who was wounded at the battle of Baton Rouge. The officer in command, Lieut. R. H. Conrad, I have no doubt is a nephew of the late Secretary of War under Mr. Fillmore, and now an official in Richmond—Chairman, we believe, of Unpaid Claims against the Confederacy!

The 1st of September is upon us and the health of the city is remarkably good; in fact the official returns show a falling off of forty deaths as compared with last week. The yellow fever is raging at Vera Cruz, Havana, Key West and other places along the Gulf, but has been so far kept out of this city by the thorough sanitary measures adopted by Gen. Butler not only in having the streets absolutely cleaned, but in also enforcing a strict quarantine against infected ports. Had "Bronze John," as the old *Delta* facetiously termed the worst plague that ever visited this continent, reached this city and raged with even ordinary violence, the injury it would have inflicted upon our troops is fearful to contemplate. The whole nature of a soldier's duty is well calculated to invite yellow fever, his exposure to the sun, his night watch on guard, his inability to keep from getting wet, his life indeed is almost a challenge to the fearful epidemic, and we cannot be too thankful if the city escapes a scourge, that has been relied upon by the chivalrous secesh to conquer troops invincible to them by their courage and resources.

As time goes on, Gen. Butler, one after another, seizes the truly wicked and holds them for just punishment. One of his more recent captures are the trustees of the McDonough and Fink charitable funds. These funds, legacies of rich citizens of New-Orleans, held for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the city, amounting in all to some $125,000, were appropriated to build the rebel defences of the city, and through this transparent guise was really distributed among the pets of the city government. If there can be found in the history of wrong-doing a more corrupt use of a sacred trust we are at a loss for an example. The General insists the guilty parties shall pay back the money, or be held in durance vile until they do it.

Among the hard-working men here, in all matters that are useful and good, is my friend, Capt. Clark, on Gen. Butler's staff, and controlling editor of the *Delta*. It is seldom you meet with a man of finer impulses, or a more truly humane disposition. He came to New-Orleans an ultra Democrat, and a thorough upholder of Slavery as a necessary sequence of putting down the rebellion. But a change has long since come over his mind; his judgment has been convinced through his eyes, and the columns of the *Delta* grow more and more bold in behalf of free labor, and the total extermination of Slavery. This is more remarkable when you consider that his mind was so thoroughly trained in a different school; but I have noticed that constant contact with the institution, and a study of its effects upon its white upholders, soon break down their preconceived philosophical opinions, and from the Northern Pro-Slavery man often emerges the most practical and judicious opposer of the institution. Capt. Clark in this respect resembles Gen. Butler, for there cannot be a doubt but that the General to-day has done more to solve the problem of Slavery and give a death-blow to the institution, than all the avowed Abolitionists in the country. It cannot be denied that the tendency of our armies in the South is toward Anti-Slavery. I heard one of our most prominent officers the other day in the public room of my hotel, say: "I came here a Pro-Slavery man; my experience at Baton Rouge has made me an Abolitionist."

The brigade of free mulatto men called out by Gen. Moore, and now organizing under the American flag, I understand, is making fair progress, though nothing is said about it in the streets. In fact, the First Louisiana Union Regiment was in marching order before the mass of the people knew much about it; and I suppose that we shall, some fine morning, be most unexpectedly astonished by the appearance of these novel defenders of the flag in our streets. The waiter at my hotel, who has made himself generally useful at meal times—a tall, light-complexioned man, of twenty-three, perhaps—made the following announcement to me yesterday: "Colonel, I'll have to bid you good-bye to-morrow, as I shall have to *join my regiment.*" This once would have been an impertinent liberty on the part of this man; it was now, however, a fact. It is plain, from this incident, that the world is not standing still. But this new element of the free negro forms a link between the white and black race, and unites them together in rather a queer way. And who is to decide as to the exact amount of *whitening* necessary for admission? Strange as it may seem, this new regiment will be filled with paler faces than can be found among the pure Anglo-Saxons, bronzed by a tropical sun, for this mongrel race *will not tan*, but remain the same exotic-looking creature in sunshine and shade. What is to be the result of this new incident in the history of this war I cannot divine. Providence is moving in a mysterious way its wonders to perform, for man certainly has very little to do with the solution of this [illegible] question.

The idea of Confederates getting in here is about abandoned, at least among sensible people such is the case, though I heard it gravely asserted that the flag of truce I have alluded to, was an unconditional demand from Van Dorn to Gen. Butler for the surrender of the City. But while we are relieved of one enemy, there is another springing up in our midst that seems destined to our destruction. I allude to the increase of dogs. I hold it to be undeniable that the cultivation of worthless curs is an unmistakable evidence of a degraded population, and this must be true of New-Orleans. It seems to me that the dogs are to be numbered by the thousand. There is not a small house, or miserable rookery that is not overflowing with dogs, and dogs, too, the nastiest, dirtiest creatures under the sun, sore-eyed, mangy and yelping, making night hideous with their yells, and the day offensive by their effluvia. Even while I write, in an aristocratic quarter of the city, I hear one or more half grown pups, tied in some back yard, fretting against their thongs, and every now and then sending forth an unearthly screech. Not far from my lodgings is a dog that starts early at night and works his jaws with a regularity that defies parallel, and at the same time he utters a hoarse bark that is neither like an animal nor a human being. This sound echoes through the neighborhood, and it would seem, should cause a civil commotion, but all appear to be asleep or indifferent. Where are the people's ears? Where is their sense of comfort? The police formerly scattered poisoned sausages through the streets, and as you passed along in midsummer, you had the pleasure of seeing these curs in the agony of death writhing and squirming on the pavement, frequently calling forth very considerable agility to get out of the way; this I thought a barbarous manner to kill these useless creatures, but so incensed have I become at the vulgarity and beastly annoyance of these brutes, that I would sit quietly and see the whole of them in the agony of death. How a people living in good houses, surrounded by the appliances of civilized life, professing to be intellectual and refined can stand the cerberus-born night noises of the fated city, I cannot understand.

Within the past few years there has sprung up in this city a marked cultivation of the bananna. Previous to 1850, the plant was occasionally to be met with in large gardens, but I do not remember of ever hearing that the fruit ripened or came even near perfection. But I now find the broad sweeping leaves hanging over the gateways of innumerable residences, while the fruit, in almost every stage of advancement, invites observation. The stores are filled with fine specimens of these home-grown tropical productions, many of which are as rich and palatable as the best productions of Cuba and Jamaica. To this I may properly add, that the blockade encouraged the sale of domestic green lemons and oranges, and I understand that last Summer there was no want of these cooling acids and sweets done up in yellow rinds.

Arms of various kinds still continue to be found in the draining canals back of the City. The workmen have got so now that they are disappointed if they don't come across one or two a day, and sometimes a deposit of three or four are met with at a time. Some of these weapons, on examination, turn out to be splendid fowling-pieces; one I examined this morning must have cost at least two hundred dollars in London. Independent of the rust and other damage from the water, the muzzles of the barrels had been flattened, so as to make repairs impossible. One old Marcellin Sicard, a veteran under Gen. Jackson, refused to comply with the order of giving up of "all arms," and kept his old musket in defiance of the "order." Of course it was taken away from him, and the old fellow was brought before the proper authorities to answer for contempt. Not at all abashed he laid down the law as he understood it, and defended himself with a vim that was quite refreshing. The facts coming to Gen. Butler, he promptly issued a special order, in which he says:

> "It is made to appear to the Commanding General that Marcellin Sicard, an old soldier of the war of 1815, under Jackson, did not give up his arms under the General Order No. 60, and has been sentenced by the Provost Court to imprisonment for thirty days: therefore, knowing the love an old soldier has for his arms, and believing that something is to be pardoned to that fond feeling, the sentence is remitted."

It is unnecessary for me to say that Sicard has found an unexpected resemblance between Jackson and Butler, and the old fellow is now hobbling about from one cabaret to another, relating his adventures about the gun, in a mixture of French, English and Spanish, in which he illustrates, to his own satisfaction, that the constituted authorities attempted to illegally take away his property, but that Gen. Butler would not allow an old soldier to be insulted, and has further ordered that every one of his persecutors shall be shot at the earliest possible moment.

The Hon. Alexander Walker, as he has been termed since he was a member of the Louisiana Convention that forced this State out of the Union; Judge Walker, as he has been for years known by the multitude, and Alex. Walker, as he was spoken of by his personal acquaintances, has been sent to Ship Island. At the time of the capture of the city, Walker was editing the *Delta*, and with his usual imprudence he exulted over the treason of Mumford, indulged in offensive language toward Gen. Butler, his troops and the cause they sustained. He was warned, sinned, had his paper confiscated, and until within a few days could be seen on the secesh corners, in the secesh commission-houses, and elsewhere, where treason is talked, the leading conversationalist, listened to and regarded as an oracle, and that, too, from men, not one of whom would say a kind word of him behind his back. It was only three or four days ago I met him at a fashionable restaurant, and was honored by him with a conversation about matters and things addressed to me, but really intended for the benefit of some naval officers of the *Pensacola*, who at the moment were indulging in some ice cream. I can only say his remarks showed an extraordinary desire to invite the imprisonment he now suffers, and I have been informed that he has from the beginning of the Federal occupation of the city, felt exceedingly sore that he was not deemed dangerous enough to be made a martyr of.

It is now twenty-three years since I first met the Judge; he was then fresh from Virginia—I think direct from the Virginian University; at that time he was remarkable for his use of Latin quotations in his conversation, and he soon attracted attention by writing "Calhoun articles" for the local papers, also interlarded with Latin. He eventually and naturally found a place in the Press, and in course of time developed in many respects into one of the ablest writers and literary men the Southwest has produced. By nature remarkably kind, yet his intense partisanship has ever kept him at war with his political foes, and by some unhappy idiosyncracy he has never secured any warm friendships among his own friends. He has been a remarkable example (not uncommon in years gone by) of an editor, who could make great men from the most ordinary material, but could not secure to himself the rewards of greatness. No man ever lived who has served the cause he espoused with more industry, and sustained it with a more utter disregard of everything good, bad and indifferent that stood in the way of his purposes. A lifetime almost he has worked directly and indirectly to destroy the Union. A leading Democrat, still ever beyond his party in everything that tended to make State sovereignty superior to Federal power, showing that he used his political school merely as a means for his ulterior designs. His most effective weapons were in his appeals to the vanity of the South, his flatteries of the disciples of King Cotton, and his misrepresentation of Northern State and national statistics. I have always thought that De Bow stole the hint of altering the census returns from Judge Walker's editorials.

For twenty years, through evil and through good report, has the Judge toiled in his work of dissevering the Union. Slidell, Yancey, Rhett and Calhoun, have been his political idols, his model statesmen. He has brought a great genius to bear in misrepresenting the intentions of the conservative North; he has exaggerated the power of the ultra Abolitionists—he has appealed to the passions of his audience—he has misstated facts, twisted conclusions, prophecied falsely, met unanswerable arguments with humor and ridicule, and magnified trifles into things of mighty importance; he has done all, in fact, that a superior genius could do to make plausible one of the worst causes that ever engaged the attention of a man or a patriot. Passing the time of middle life, the rebellion opens—Sumter falls—the North rushes to arms, and then is inaugurated the most fearful war that the world ever saw. Each day of the progress of destruction no doubt satisfies the Judge's inmost soul that he made a mistake; his disciples [illegible] to doubt his infallibility, but the revolution goes on. The rebels meet at Richmond, but the Judge is not called into the councils his genius inaugurated.

It was my intention to have written out the details of the brilliant conduct of some of our subordinate commanders, but I find myself so thoroughly anticipated in the *Delta*, that I will rely upon its columns instead of my own pen.

On Friday morning, the 29th, Col. S. Thomas, of the Eighth Vermont, with a detachment of Company A, under command of Capt. Grout, and another of Company C, commanded by Capt. Hoster, together with a small troop of cavalry and a battery of two guns, improvised by Col. Thomas and commanded by Col. Moss, formed the body of an expedition to make a reconnoissance up the coast opposite the city. The expedition started from Algiers at 4 o'clock, and marched up along the coast. They soon received information that at Bonnet Carre, which is about forty miles above this city, there was a large force of guerrillas collected, who had received notice of their approach, and were preparing for battle. Examining his informants, who were all contrabands, and finding that their stories generally agreed, the Colonel sent forward the cavalry as an advance guard, to reconnoiter and discover the exact whereabout of the enemy. In a short time they returned, and reported the guerrillas in strong force at Bonnet Carre Point, having unearthed and fired at his pickets. This was about 10 o'clock in the morning of a very hot day; the sun was pouring down his fervid beams upon the heated and wearied men who had been steadily on the march from 4 o'clock A. M., but with the hope of meeting the enemy the remembrance of fatigue vanished, and belts were tightened and guns looked to with a grim earnestness of purpose gladdening to the eye and heart of the most enthusiastic commander.

In fact, so recklessly eager for a fight were the men, that the little troop of cavalry, contrary to orders, and before the infantry and guns had come up, dashed with inconsiderate valor upon their hidden foes, who were concealed amidst the tall cane, and received a volley that severely wounded one and slightly injured another.

By this time the battery had come up, and was hastily but coolly placed in position, and a shot thrown in among them, which made one fellow bite the dust, his leg being broken. A shell was then sent right into their very midst, which caused them to valorously make tracks for more comfortable quarters in an inconceivably short space of time.

All opposition being thus crushed out at this point, the expedition marched up two miles further, and captured a large drove of oxen, some six hundred in number, that had been driven across the country from Texas, and was intended for the use of the rebel army, but which will be transferred to a nobler purpose, in tending to the stomachary satisfaction of the soldiers of the Union. Beside this, a large number of cattle, mules, horses, sheep, &c., the property of well-known, notorious and bitter Secessionists, were seized and confiscated by Col. Thomas.

Having accomplished the objects of the expedition—diverted a large supply of fresh provisions from the rebel army to a more legitimate channel, and having dispersed a large gang of guerrillas, as well as striking the ill-disposed inhabitants of the country with a wholesome terror of the arms and authority of the United States—the expedition returned, and arrived at Algiers yesterday, at about 10 o'clock without further accident.

Over 1,500 head of cattle, horses and mules were brought in as evidence of success, and it was a picturesque and motley sight to watch the long cavalcade that stretched along the river side for several miles, winding its way toward the camp. Horses, mules, sheep, darkies, wagons and little picaninnies appeared to be mixed up in inextricable confusion; but in advance and in the rear the dark uniform of the United States soldier might be seen, as an evidence that there was method in the apparent disorder and a ruling influence over all that confusion.

Great credit is due to the officers and men engaged in this expedition for their gallant conduct, as well as for their patience while suffering under severe and protracted fatigue; and its great success demonstrates the importance of further movements of the same character being inaugurated.

In the dash made by the cavalry at the guerrillas, three of the latter were taken prisoners. Later in the day the *Empire Parish* was hailed, as she was steaming down to the city, and the prisoners—the wounded guerrilla among the number, together with the two wounded soldiers—were embarked thereon for New-Orleans at once.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

The Rebel Steamer Oreto Ordered Away from the Cuban Ports.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Dreadful Mortality on Board the French War Vessels.

Havana, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The famous *Oreto*, now called the *Florida*, a wooden screw-steamer built for the rebels, left Nassau on the 6th ult. for Green Key, where her guns were got out and mounted. She then came to Cardenas, where she arrived on the night of the 19th Though ordered away by the Government, she was allowed to remain till the 31st, though a Spanish man-of-war was put on each side of her, and no one from shore was allowed to visit her save the doctor. She lost many men by yellow fever and desertion. Nine were buried on the 31st—eight seamen and one officer, (son of the commander, John N. Maffit, Ex-Lieutenant in the United States navy.) The *Oreto* mounts three guns on a side—said to be 68-pounders—and two swivel guns, one forward and one aft, reported to be 100-pounders. She is to be plated, and carries the iron plates in her hold. She is low in the water and steams slowly; leaking and short-handed. Several men engaged here were sent to Cardenas to join her, but were arrested and imprisoned by the authorities. On the night of the 31st at 9:30 she started for Havana, arriving on the morning of the 1st inst., reporting 36 hands, all told, most of these sick. Maffit has been ill for a fortnight, some say with "putrid fever," some say with "yellow fever." The first officer (Stribling) was formerly first officer of the *Sumter*. The only man allowed to join her, was an Irisman named Brady, I believe a pseudo M. D., who has lately been discharged from two different hospitals as a *non compos mentis*. The *Florida* was ordered off to sea, and went on the evening of the 1st, in the midst of a severe thunder and rain storm.

The United States steamer *Penguin* appeared off the post on the 5th and sent a boat in. She reports a rumor that the *Adirondack* is ashore on Abaco. Health improving at Key West.

The Royal English mail steamship *Trent* came in yesterday with dates from Vera Cruz to the first, though with little from the interior. The discord in the Cabinet of Juarez came to an open rupture, and Doblado sent in his resignation on the 14th ult., which was immediately accepted, and he, with the troops of Guanajuato, has gone to that State. Doblado has been succeeded by Juan Antoniadela Fuente, as Minister of State, and by Don Jose Maria Nunez.

On the 22d some 2,000 French troops arrived in Vera Cruz, where they remained but a short time, and left for Orizaba. Two towns in the west—San Blas and Manzanilla—have pronounced in favor of foreign intervention, and it is reported also that Gen. Uraga and 3,000 men have done the same.

Two pamphlets have been issued in the capital—one in abusive language against the foreign Ministers in Mexico. They united in a protest against it.

Circulars came from Spain by the *Tampico*, entreating the Mexican people to remember that they descended from Spaniards, and trying to persuade them to establish a monarchy, and to call the Duchess of Montpelier, sister of the Queen, to fill the throne.

Mr. Marquatt, an American citizen, and for many years acting United States Consul at Vera Cruz, was arrested, and without being charged with anything was imprisoned thirty-six hours without food or even a bed to lie upon. Finally, at the intercession of our Consul, he was released, subject to a fine of $250. He was charged with having thrown stones from the roof of his house upon the French band, which was playing at the time in front of his house.

The yellow fever and dysentery have carried off seventy-five per cent. of the crews of the French vessels. The *Amazone*, whose compliment is 675, has now but 40!

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention at Albany.

Nomination of Hon. Horatio Seymour for Governor.

Albany, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The Democratic State Convention met at Tweddle Hall, at noon to-day.

The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, the attendance of delegates and alternates being very large.

Hon. Peter Cagger, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated Hon. Henry C. Murphy, of Kings County, temporary President.

The nomination was unanimously carried, amidst loud and enthusiastic applause.

John B. Skinner, of Wyoming, and Hiram P. Rowel, of Westchester, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

At the roll-call the delegates all answered. When the name of Horatio Seymour was called, the Convention rose and gave repeated cheers. The names of Fernando Wood and Judge Comstock also elicited applause.

When New-York was called, Elijah F. Purdy rose and said he was much gratified to announce that New-York presented a united front for the first time in many years. He moved that the delegates headed by Hon. Fernando Wood, be called at the same time as those from Tammany. [Loud applause and cheers.]

Delegates from the Jeffersonian Association and two German organizations from New-York, presented themselves, stating that they did not desire to appear as opponents to the regular organizations of the City, but desired to take part in the proceedings as Democratic Union men of New-York. [Applause.]

Capt. Rynders desired to know how many more organizations were here. At this rate we must have a mighty vote in New-York.

All the delegation were admitted to seats in the Convention, amidst cheers.

Sidney T. Fairchild, of Madison, moved a Committee on permanent organization, which was announced as follows:

S. T. Fairchild, George H. Purser, James Lynch, Stephen Tabor, James H. Brundage, C. H. Miller, Thomas Kearney, Livingston Spraker, R. G. Stone, Lorenzo Carryl, Jefferson Tillinghast, C. A. Kohler, John J. Taylor, B. F. Angell, E. S. Prosser, Robert White, C. F. Bissell.

A letter was received from James Brooks, Chairman of the Committee of the Constitutional Union Convention, informing the Democratic Convention of their action, and asking a Committee of Conference, suggesting that this was a crisis in which all men who seem to agree together on principle should act together.

Hon. George F. Comstock moved for a Committee of Conference. Adopted.

The following were appointed: George F. Comstock, August Belmont, A. A. Degraw, Ira Shafer, Edwin Dodge, John J. Tavlor, J. T. Miller, Isaac Vanderpoel.

Recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention, Mr. McSpeddon, of New-York, announced that the Jeffersonian Democracy accepted honorary seats on the floor of this Convention, and pledged themselves heartily to support the action of the Convention and its nominees. The only object of the Jeffersonian Democrats in appearing here, was to express the unanimous sentiment of the whole Democracy in favor of rallying now to redeem the Government of the State from corruption and misrule.

Loud applause greeted this speech, amid which the representatives of the Jeffersonian Democracy took their seats.

Mr. Sidney T. Fairchild, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following permanent officers:

President—Hon Alonzo C. Paige, of Schenectady.

Vice-Presidents—August Belmont and John K. Hackett, of New-York; Frost Horton, of Westchester; B. B. Fredenburgh, of Albany; R. G. Stone, of Clinton; Avery Skinner, of Oswego; John J. Taylor, of Tioga; John Magee, of Steuben; Thomas J. Wheeler, of Cattaraugus.

Secretaries—E. J. Clark, of Jefferson; John B. Skinner, of Wyoming; John Moran, of Rensselaer.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Monell, of Orange County, and Mr. Laning, of Erie, were appointed a Committee to conduct Mr. Paige to the chair.

Judge Paige was received with tumultuous applause, and addressed the Convention.

Mr. Laning moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed to report a series of resolutions.

Mr. Deming, of Steuben, moved to increase the number to three from each Judicial District, as there might be a diversity of opinion as to the resolutions. Full discussion of the resolutions in the Committee would obviate the necessity for debate upon them in the Convention, and save time.

Capt. Isaiah Rynders, of New-York, seconded the amendment and urged the increase in the number of the Committee, in a spirited and eloquent speech.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. R. P. Wisner, of Livingston, moved to amend by limiting the Committee to one from each Judicial District. If two only were appointed, let the report of the Committee be unanimous. We can then discuss the resolutions when they are reported, and adopt them or reject them, as the Committee may see fit.

The amendment was lost.

The original resolution was then carried.

The following Committee was appointed:

A. P. Laning, Thomas C. Fields and Benjamin Ray, of New-York.
John J. Monell, of Orange.
John S. Havens, of Suffolk.
Charles Goodyear, of Schoharie.
George Beach, of Greene.
A. S. Partridge, of St. Lawrence.
Caleb Wells, of Washington.
Stephen Van Dressar, of Oneida.
Albertus Perry, of Oswego.
Samuel S. Browne, of Otsego.
Charles Hullett, of Chemung.
William F. Ashley, of Wayne.
Nathaniel Thompson, of Monroe.
E. E. Harding, of Allegany.

On motion of Capt. Rynders, the Committee from the Constitutional Union Convention were invited to take seats in the Convention.

The Committee subsequently appeared, and were greeted with a perfect storm of applause upon taking the seats to which they had been invited.

Elijah F. Purdy, of New-York, took the floor, and said the time had arrived for the actual business of the Convention to be transacted, and moved that the Convention proceed to the discharge of its duties.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Purdy then moved that Horatio Seymour, of Oneida, be unanimously nominated by acclamation the candidate of the Democratic State Convention for the Governorship of the State of New-York.

The mention of the name of "Horatio Seymour" had an electric effect upon the Convention. Every member started to his feet, and cheer after cheer resounded through the hall. The scene of enthusiasm and excitement is beyond description.

The motion of Mr. Purdy was carried amid a perfect tempest of applause, and the unanimous "Aye" of the Convention rang through the hall amid the most deafening calls for "Seymour," "Seymour," "Seymour!"

It seemed as if the Convention would never become quiet again.

Mr. Seymour soon appeared upon the platform, when another outburst of enthusiastic cheering took place, lasting for several minutes.

Gov. Seymour, when order became sufficiently restored, addressed the Convention in a speech of unusual force, brilliancy, eloquence and boldness. After stating his unwillingness to accept the office under any other circumstances than those rendering it the duty of every man to do what was in his power to rescue the country from its present difficulties, he referred to the Democratic Convention held less than two years ago in this same hall, to exhort the dominant party to submit the "Crittenden Compromise" to a vote of the people, in order to avert the war.

Mr. Seymour then reviewed at length the course of Congress, which refused the petition of the Democracy, and traced the history of events from the first battle of Bull Run down to the pledge made by Congress to prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution.

He then drew a picture of the subsequent action of Congress, which disregarded the wisdom of Solomon, "That it is an honor to a man to cease from strife, but a fool will be meddling."

He alluded to the assaults made by Republican journals on the Administration, which Administration they charged with incompetency, corruption and unfaithfulness.

He showed how the course of Congress had tended to unite the South and distract the North, for the Republican party [illegible] a spirit of insubordination towards the Administration of its own creating.

He reminded the Republican Party that Slavery was not the only thing in the Constitution, the overthrow of which would bring untold misery and suffering on the country. He argued that although the Republicans were not intentionally dishonest, they were not fitted to carry on the Government. They approved of the formation of impertinent, meddling Committees, who push themselves into the very councils of our rulers. They propose to organize men, outside of the authority of law and the constituted authorities.

For one, he (Seymour) spurned such Committees, and would resist such illegal revolutionary organizations, if need be, by force.

While he admitted that there were loyal men in the body of the Republican Party, its leaders were dangerous and unwise men, and in its present situation it could not save the country.

Mr. Seymour then stated the position of the Democratic Party. They had, and they would continue to, legally support the laws and authorities of the country. They would give the President all the men he called for to uphold the Government, execute the laws, put down the rebellion and gain an honorable and lasting peace.

The Democratic party had been and would be loyal and obedient to the laws and Constitution of their country, not from fear but patriotism.

He warned, he implored the Republicans not to mistake the patriotism of their Democracy for fear.

The Democratic party had hearts and arms strong enough to sweep away the cobweb system of terrorism and threats which seemed to be held over the heads of the people. The security of the public is in the loyalty and intelligence of that party and upon that party the Government can at all times rely.

The President has been far less embarrassed by Democrats than by Republicans.

Mr. Seymour concluded by saying that the Democracy were confident in their cause, for they were battling for the Union, the Constitution and Laws.

Gov. Seymour was frequently interrupted in his speech by the most enthusiastic outbursts of applause, seldom, if ever, equalled in any State Convention. At the conclusion of his speech, cheer after cheer was given for him, and the most intense feeling was exhibited, everybody crowding forward to seize him by the hand, and the pleasure and gladness they felt at his nomination. The scene of enthusiasm baffles all attempts at description.

When order was once more restored, loud cries were made for Fernando Wood, who, in a brief, spirited, eloquent and patriotic address, indorsed every word that Gov. Seymour had given utterance to, declaring that the time had come when the people could speak their minds. Under the present Administration a man heretofore if he spoke the truth was sent to Fort Lafayette, and the only security for him against imprisonment was to give utterance to lies. He pledged that the City of New-York would give thirty thousand majority for Horatio Seymour, and that nothing could prevent him (Seymour) from being the next Governor of the great State of New-York.

Mr. Wood's remarks were enthusiastically applauded, and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A Brutal Murder at Seacaucus.

An inquest was commenced yesterday, before Coroner F. W. Bohnstedt, of Hoboken, upon the body of a German, named John Eisele, who was murdered in cold blood about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, while accompanying his wife home from a ball which took place at the public-house kept by Casper Engelbrecht, at Seacausus, on the Paterson plank-road, about five miles from Hoboken.

The following is the testimony of the wife of deceased, given through an interpreter, and, owing to her distracted state of mind, was rather imperfect:

Balette Eisele, sworn—I reside at Seacaucus, on the plank road; deceased was my husband; I was with him on Monday night at Engelbrecht's Hotel; did not see any quarreling or dispute; I only heard noise in the bar-room; I was in the next room to it; my husband was in the bar-room; I told him it would be best to go home to see to my children; this was about 3 o'clock in the morning; we met a man with soldier's dress, blackened face, and high hat, who struck my husband with an axe on the head and knocked him down; the man tried to strike me; I said, "Do not strike me; I have four children;" he struck me and pushed me into the ditch; he then ran off in the direction he came; I could easily recognize him.

The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

[Advertisement.]

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a phrenological examination at Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 10—*In the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Jno. Elliott, Col. Pakenham, lady and servant; Mrs. Camilla, Mrs. Castella, W. Averill, E. Averill, F. Averill, Mr. Carrington, Mrs. Tinson, Mr. Rachman, Mrs. Tinson, Mr. Roberts, Miss Lecorme, Dr. Kennedy, Messrs. Bonello, Duke, Williams, Wood, Tyson, Boecher, Mr. Robert, lady and child; Miss Williams, Miss Gray, J. M. Paul, James Jaul and servant, Dr. Willis and lady, C. Jayson, F. Payson, Mrs. Payson, M. Peebles and lady, Dr. Keating, lady, two children and nurse; Miss Barrie and servant, Mr. Nottebohm, Miss Grote, Mrs. Grote, and child, Mr. Hirschfeld, lady and two children, Mr. Stevens, Mr Lapman, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Farman, Mr. Thebaud, Surgeon Martin, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Walcott and lady; Mr. Bonascind, Mr. Daly, Mr. Ashworth and lady; Mr. Lord, Mr. Gurteen, Mr. White, Mr. Day, Mr. Martin and lady; Miss Alden, Miss Hillsdal, Mr. Weir, Mr. Aird, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Cook, Mr. Waterton and lady, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Geddes, Miss Smith, Mr. Kamper, Miss Meyer, Mr. Lewis, Miss Pitt, Mr. Hobbs and lady, Mr. Dewsnap, Mr. Glasgow, Mrs. James Penn and child, Mrs. D. Mc Whinnie and child, Mr. Church, Mr. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Seelye and lady, Total, 100.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—C. D. Fredricks, L. Senarenes, N. Tanco, J. Gonzales, J. V. Pansans, W. Ritter, S. Lasala and son, N. Zantfi, F. G. Moreno, C. de Castro and lady, J. Strovbant, P. Cartano, F. Artechi, J. Artechi, Mrs. J. P. Deniphan, Miss M. Ruiz, Gen. J. M. Cobas and servant, F. Ruiz, F. Locarras, J. Sherper, F. Castagar, J. M. Geli, M. Carval, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolas, Mrs. J. S. De Osollo, Mrs. Thrasher, L. E. Dupre, J. Domingnez, E. Terta and lady, J. L. Zarani, R. P. De Leon and servant, J. M. Gorotozo, F. Arisbgorbal, A. St Doitz, M. Brod, J. Ferrer, F. Hayden, S. Williams, J. E. McDowall, F. O. Fritch, B. L. Olerda, M. F. Tunon, Miss L. Snow, F. McCoy, Mrs. Murphy, J. M. Cowan, J. E. Millett, Miss Sullivan, A. J. Gornila, J. A. Menard, R. J. Morrison, M. Stern, Capt. W. E. Astkens, P. Quintalas, E. Benard, E. Saner, W. Walters, S. M. Ferrera, D. Aratuno, J. H. Blackston, C. Morchy, C. Greene.

In steamship Potomac, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Lange, nurse and child, George Riggs, J. H. Beattie, Mrs. Lang, J. C. C. Archer, F. Roche, J. F. Bonfenti, Mrs. Petit, Sister St. Pierre, Mrs. A. Henry, Mrs. Benson, J. B. Baird, lady and 2 children, Mr. Christ and lady, Miss L. Johns, Miss Pauline Johns, J. E. Putnam, R. Beaston, Miss Julian, J. M. Story, J. A. Whitlock, Joseph Rice, Capt. R. Campbell, Lieut. J. H. Brown, Col. Fuliam, Jacob Hess, W. A. Shibean, A. Gadock, Col. J. W. Schaffer, U. S. A.; Capt. Jno. Clark, U. S. N., and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 36 | Sun sets.... 6 18 | Moon rises... 7 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 20 | Gov. Island. 10 09 | Hell Gate.... 11 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Australasian, Cook, Liverpool Aug. 30, and Queenstown 31st, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 100 passengers to E. Cunard. Sept. 10, at 1½ P. M., saw steamship Persia, hence.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Sept. 6, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Potomac, Fletcher, New-Orleans Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam transport Kennebec, Garton, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., bound to Alexandria, Va., for sick and wounded troops.

Steam transport New-York, Hunter, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to B. Bynner.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer E. Ewing, Kelly, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

850 BALES SEA ISLAND AND GULF COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, Judge District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 16,

At 12 o'clock M.,

From Lambeer's and Wheeler's Stores, Brooklyn,

212 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize steamer Reliance.
28 bales Upland Cotton from prize steamer Reliance.
84 bbls. Resin from prize steamer Reliance.
250 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Balgorry.
9 packages Cotton from prize schooner Balgorry.
115 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Uncle Mose.
3 bags Pickings Cotton from prize schr. Uncle Mose.
106 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Victoria.
28 packages Upland Cotton from prize schr. Victoria.
2 crates and 4 bbls. from prize schooner Victoria.
62 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
8 half bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schr. Agnes.
1 bag pickings Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
58 bbls. Resin from prize schooner Agnes.
69 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
1 bag pickings Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
3 guns and 45 shot from prize schooner Julia.

Samples of Cotton may be seen on Friday and until day of sale at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.